PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press. Fort, Bombay.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,864—New Series] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
"UNTOUCHED BY HAND."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
† 30th Oct.	MANTUA	11000	...	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	...	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th ,,	MALWA	10,883	...	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,513
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	...	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...
[illegible] ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1910				
1st Jan.	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th ,,	DELHI	8090	...	...
6th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9621
12th ,,	INDIA	7911	...	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
5th March	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th ,,	PERSIA	7951	...	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...
2nd April	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	PERSIA	7951	...	...

† This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 p. m., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 748 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	,, 19	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	,, 22	,, 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	,, 18
B City of Madras	4684	,, 13	,, 30
C City of Manchester	5554	,, 14	Jan. 23 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	463	347	517
,, Port Said	446	677	352	512	380	572
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	429	649	495	770
,, Liverpool	665	990	462	704	517	792
,, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	489	*809	570	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers,	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	......
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	......
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5554		7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	......
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	†6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,665	Thur. 28th Oct.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 29th Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 1st Nov.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,665 tons, on Thursday, 28th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 1st Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about the 5th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

27th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnan	25th Nov.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,180	X	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,365	Guionnet	14th Apr. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov., 1909.
CALEDONIEN	4,180	X	3rd Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,381	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, 1909
KOERBER	5,493	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th ,, 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	B. Giurgevich	5895	23rd Nov. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5493	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5493	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND.	6018	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Belnarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 577-8	,, 760 *
Single Class to London	,, 480	,, 635 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 767-8	,, 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 565 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,
HORNBY ROW,
Post Box 249,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,900,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	,,	81,349
Annual Income ...	,,	1,406,762
Assets ...	,,	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM
CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Eyojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St.,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak)
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world: buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE: issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,,	17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts,

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs.	31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs.	8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

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Breakfast,
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Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

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BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

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The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
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Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

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CANVASSER, for securing Advertisements for the *Bombay Gazette.* Liberal Commission to smart and energetic man.

Apply—
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A Steamer		January	
Do.		February	
Do.		March	

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WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

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NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the Rate of 12 per cent. per annum equal to Rs. 6 per Share is declared, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1909, and is payable on and after the 28th day of October, 1909, at the Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Bombay, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 12th day of October, 1909, on presentation of Share-certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th October, 1909, both days inclusive.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

Bombay, 12th October, 1909.

SEA-BORNE TRADE AND NAVIGATION REPORT AND STATISTICAL VOLUME OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND) FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

COPIES can be had from the Reporter Generals's Office, Custom House, and from the leading Book Sellers, Bombay.

A. WESTROPP
Collector of Customs.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

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J. BEGBIE,
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Best china silk suit, from	Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " "	Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
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" " Ram Ram Twill shirts,	Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
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- Patterns self-measurement.

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115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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EMPIRE THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAST 3 NIGHTS.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
OUR MISS GIBBS.

FRIDAY 29TH OCTOBER,
GRAND SPECIAL NIGHT,
IN AID OF THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT,
THE MERRY WIDOW.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMOTOGRAPH.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
SATURDAY, OCT. 30TH.

THE PREMIER ENTERTAINMENT OF BOMBAY.
THE LATEST CATCH-PHRASE,
"SEE YOU AT THE EXCELSIOR."
PICTURES TO AMUSE YOU.
PICTURES TO INSTRUCT YOU.

THE EVENTS OF THE WORLD
Placed before you nightly.

In our opening programme we are showing Latham's second attempt to fly the Channel. View of Bombay taken specially for the Excelsior. Come and see yourself.

A place to spend a pleasant hour after dinner in the dainty al-fresco gardens together with delightful music by a popular band,

OUR PICTURES
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FREE FROM FICKERING.
THOUSANDS OF FEET OF NEW FILMS.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.
SATURDAY, SPECIAL LATE SHOW.
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SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
THE "EXCELSIOR" BAND,
late of "Green's" Restaurant.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION,
Next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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RESERVE FUND ... "	1,75,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER

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HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
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THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

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	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
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Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
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PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
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REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

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1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

Bombay Gazette
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December.

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ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions:—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.
Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.
Christmas Conundrums,
Cookery and Dont's.
Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.
George Robey on Pantomimes.
New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

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Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

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SUPPLIES AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES,
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Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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SECOND EDITION.

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1909.

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GALVANIZED STEEL.
WINDMILLS.

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Prices and full particulars on Application.

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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
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FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.

Insist upon having the original Brand.

Refuse Substitutes.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
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(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

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3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 26TH OCT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 27TH OCT. 09

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	82 5/8	1/8	
3 do. Rentes	98 3/4	un chgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	3/8	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 7/8	un chgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/16		3/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/16		3/16
Silver in New York	50		1/2
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·21 1/2	un chgd	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46 1/2	un chgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5	Since 21st inst.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	4 3/8	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 1/8	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5	1/8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4	un chgd	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	4 1/8	1/8	
Bar Gold (per oz.)...................	77/9 1/4	un chgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 29-32d. unchgd.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady at the decline.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots	Small demand steady.
Futures	... Easier.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Firm.
Total Sales	5,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	......
Imports	... 67,250
Mid-Americans	... 7·54+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 13-16+1-8

*Called 2,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·33	7·32	7·32	7·31
+04	+05	+05	+06

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·34	7·35	7·35	7·37	7·36
+06	+07	+07	+08	+07

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	86,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	94,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	34,000 „
Do. to Continent	25,000 „

Spot Cotton—14·55+15

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·27+11 } Advanced on foreign buying and on bullish private crop reports.
Do. do. March 14·35+10 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—13 15-16+1-8
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·15+12
Do. do. Mar. 14·15+12

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

London, October 26.

Our Circular is very bullish. Estimate is 10,600,000 to 11,000,000 bales dependant on first.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—26 7-8—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-2—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent, ex-ship—44 3-4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 418 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 3-4 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 57 1-4—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 51 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1-8 unchgd.

SUGAR :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India Rs. 2 1-4d.

Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Firm.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber—3s. 10d.—Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£66 1-2
Yellow Metal	5 15-16d.

Arrivals:—

"Hindoo," "Polynesia."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [27TH OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Gold Coins.	Rs. 5,400	Aden.........	C. Khooshal.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	47	53,007
B. B. & C. I. Railway	33	39,003

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	5 per cent.	from	21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	„	30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	„	15th July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	„	20th July.

Money :—

The market is very easy and call-money can be had at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. T. T. and 1s. 4. 1-32d. on demand but the enquiry for remittance has been limited. Forward for December there are buyers at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. but for the present the rate is not available. Credits are generally quoted at 1s. 4 9-32d. 3 months' sight for near delivery and bills can probably be placed for any time forward at 1s. 4 11-32d. 3 months' sight, but not many are offered. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d. to 1-4 1-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	171
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170

Government Paper :—

The market opened steadier to-day at 94 9-16 for cash and 94 1-2 for the settlement. Only a small business has been reported, the market closing steady at the opening quotations. For the second settlement rates rule easier at 94 5-16 at which there are small buyers. Calcutta rates are telegraphed as 94 1-2 ready and 94 3-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94-9
1st Settlement	„	94-8
2nd Settlement	„	94-5

Bullion:—

On Tuesday the price of Bar Silver in London fell 3-16 to 23 1-16 ready and 23 3-16 for two months delivery. New York was 1-2 lower at 50 cents. The local market opened quiet at 53 3-16 ex-duty and closes unchanged. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	53	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	53	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	53	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

On opening this morning our market was Steady and prices recovered the decline of yesterday afternoon. There was a considerable improvement in the demand, and a fairly large business was put through by exporters. At Colaba also business was done, and though sellers were meeting the demand there was a tendency to ask some advance and the market closed rather steadier.

For ready Bengals there was a moderate enquiry at current rates.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...295	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...275 1-2	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	...262	Jan. 1910.
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	255	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	...248	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...248	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...261	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	...225-7	„ „
Fine. M. G. Khandeish ...	...265	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...228	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...229-30	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...228	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...208 1-2	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	...263 3-4	Apl-May „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	...275	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports	... 2,600 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·37	7·36	7·35	7·38
+04	+04	+04	+04

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·38	7·39	7·40	7·41	7·40
+05	+04	+04	+04	+04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :

Prices have again advanced and the market is very steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 9	9	6	B.T.
April-May	„ 9	13	0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...Rs.	6	11	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow „ ... „	7	1	0	„
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... „	7	4	0	„
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... „	7	2	6	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 44	8	0
White Khandeish	„ 47	0	0
Black Kutni	„ 39	8	0
Red Khandwa...	„ 42	4	0

Tone—Firm.

Poppyseed —

October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 33	0	0	
October-Nov	„ 8	11	0	R. T.
Apl.-May	„ 6	8	0	„

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs. 23	0	0
Dec.-Jan....	„ 22	8	0

Tone—Steadier.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 39 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 6 2 0 R.T.

Tone,—Steady.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote :—

White Delhi, October-Nov....	Rs. 5	14	0	R. T.
White-Delhi, April-May —	„ 5	6	3	„

YARNS.

A moderate business has been done in 12's at 6 7-16 annas and in 20's at 7 to 7 1-8 annas and the market is firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,495
India	69
Indian Specie	54 1-2
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	11

Mills :—

David ... ... —	417 1-2
Kohinoor...	732 1-2
New Great Eastern	205

Presses :—

New Berar	565
New Mofussil	309

Miscellaneous:—

Bamankua Manganese	10
Bombay Flour Mill	1,095
Central India Mining	345
Oolaba Land and Mill	1,140
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	19
Port Canning Co. Ld.	702 1-2

Railways:—

Amritsar-Patti	115
Tapti-Valley	435

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,495 bales.
Wheat	7,120 cwts.
Linseed	5,928 „
Rapeseed	1,219 „
Gingellyseed	11,869 „
Poppyseed...	75 „
Groundnuts	423 „
Castorseed	3,370 „
Rice	2,014 „
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed...	7,671 „
Mowraseed...	391 „
Gram	998 „
Joowar	450 „
Maize	1,476 „

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 27th October :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 13 0	£0 13 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 9
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 9 6	£0 10 9
Champion Reefs....	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 8 3	£0 8 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	Nil	£0 0 8
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 3 6
Glenrock, Ind.......	10s.	9s. 9d.	Nil	Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 16 3	£0 18 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 2 6	£2 7 6
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 8 9	£5 11 3
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 7½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
N Anantapur			£0 12 0	£0 13 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 6	£1 10 9
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 1 6	£1 3 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 10 0	£1 11 3
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil (Ord)...			£4 8 9	£4 13 9
Sangli Mines Ld....	£1	1s.	Nil	Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	Nil	Nil
New Shimoga G.F.		12s. 6d	£0 0 3	£0 1 0

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 25th Oct. 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10 ....£16,200,000

Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 23rd Oct. 1909, by Council Bills* £11,284,026

By Gold..............£ nil

Balance to be remitted from 24th Oct. 1909 to 31st March, 1910..................£ 4,915,974

* Of this sum £3,300,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HIGHT—October 22, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of William W. Hight, Bonaventure Estate, of a daughter.

MARTIN—October 23, at Clovelly, Ootacamund, the wife of Aylmer Ff. Martin, of a daughter.

MERRICK—October 21, at Saugor, C. P., to the wife of H. Merrick, C. P. Police, a son.

RICH—October 23, at Ardsley, Nungumbakum, Madras, the wife of E. B. Rich, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MURDOCH—ELLIS—October 2, at the R. C. Church, Mussoorie, by the Revd. Fr. Everest, O. C., Donald William Murdoch, D.S.O., Peninsular Tobacco Coy., late Imperial Light Horse and Cape Mounted Police. to Eileen, second daughter of Major T. J. Ellis (retired).

BEECHEY—STEWART—October 20, at St. Clement's Church, Balaghat, C. P., by the Revd. R. Barrow, Arthur St. Vincent Beechey, Imperial Forest Service, to Margaret Chalmers Stewart, third daughter of J. K. Stewart, Esqr., North Berwick.

VYSE—ELLWOOD—October 21, at All Saints' Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. J. P. Ellwood, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. B. Durrant, brother-in-law of the bride, and the Rev. E. A. Hensley, C. M. S., Griffin Charles Vyse, C. M. S., son of the late Major Charles Vyse, 27th P. I. to Winifred Mary, only surviving daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. P. J. Ellwood.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—October 18, at the Walker Hospital, Simla, of pneumonia, after a few days' illness, Eleanor Johnson, Nursing Sister A. N. S. R., eldest daughter of the late Matthew Hawkins Johnson.

SLAUGHTER—October 21, at Meerut, William Loraine Capel, aged 31 days, son of M. L. Slaughter, 2nd Berkshire Regt.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.: High water, 10-30m., 11-10s.; Low water, 4-14m., 4-34s.

Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

Bandmann's Opera Company, "Our Miss Gibbs," Empire Theatre.

Hindustan S. and W. Mills ; Western India S. and W. Mills, ordinary general meetings, 12 Hummum Street.

Sind Press Co., meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. address by Mr. A. H. S. Aston on "The Great Chance," 9-15 p.m.

Maxim : "By others' faults wise men correct their own."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, October 29.—Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Belle of New York," Empire Theatre.

Saturday, October 30—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Merry Widow," Empire Theatre. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.

Sunday, October 31.—Sun rises, 6h, 38m ; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.

Monday, November 1.—The High Court re-opens. Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, Telephone Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 1-29m., 1-19s. ; Low water, 7-20m., 7-16s.

CHOWKI MOHULLA FAIR.—The annual fair will commence to-day and last for two days.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Raja of Sawantwadi arrived in Bombay on Tuesday from Baroda, with 16 followers, and is putting up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

NEW STEAMER SERVICE.—The firm of Messrs. Warden and Co. have made arrangements, it is said, to start a new steamer service between Bombay and Goa under the name of the Warden Steam Navigation Company. At present they are going to run only the "Juba," a ship of 134 tons, which will ply between Bombay and Goa, touching at important intermediate bunders.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Saturday the 30th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—A painter, named Rama Ganoo, aged 60, was standing on a scaffolding, painting the front of Mr. Mulraj Khatau's bungalow on Wilderness Road on Monday, when he fell off the scaffolding and sustained injuries to his head. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PHOENIX MILLS.—A meeting of the debenture-holders of the Phoenix Mills, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort. Mr. S. B. Broacha, presiding, in which Sir Sassoon J. David was appointed as a new trustee in place of the late Dr. Sydney Smith, who died on the 1st January 1909, in pursuance of Clause 28 of the indenture of trust, dated 1st June, 1905, for securing debentures issued by the Company.

A HIGHLY-STRUNG GIRL.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of one Gangoobai, aged 17, residing with her parents at Golepitha. She had been admitted into the J. J. Hospital suffering from opium poisoning. It appeared from the evidence that recently she was served with an accused's summons for assault, by one of her neighbours. She seemed to take this very much to heart, went out during the absence of her parents, and purchased the opium. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by taking opium.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.—Last week Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, was the subject of a unique mark of honour. About 1,000 or 1,500 Julahas and Hindustanis of Bombay, chiefly the millhands of Sir Adamji Peerbhai's Mills, assembled at 9 p.m. to express their gratitude for his kind intervention on their behalf and his success in getting back for them their wages which the mill-owners had declined to pay them for their absence on a recent Mahomedan holiday. The mill-hands had appeared to Mr. Edwardes to intervene on their behalf and after a good deal of trouble he succeeded in getting the concession they had requested. On the arrival of Mr. Edwardes, Mr. Husain B. Tyabji, Barrister-at-law, son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji, who had been specially invited to act as their spokesman, explained the occasion of the gathering.

MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday in the office of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapoorji, Mr. H. N. Gheesta presiding. The directors' report was adopted with some modification. A dividend of Rs. 2-8 per share was declared. Mr. Shapoorji B. Broacha and Mr. A. N. Gheesta were re-elected directors. The meeting appointed Mr. Vassonji Naranji Bhimji as an additional director. Mr. N. R. Mistry was elected auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 75. Usual vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

AT the Mysore Representative Assembly on Wednesday afternoon the Dewan, Mr. F. Ananda Row published his annual statement.

The outstanding feature of the past year, he said, was the severe distress that prevailed over a large area of the State, and he then proceeded to detail the measures of relief taken.

The estimates of the year 1908-09 provided for a revenue of Rs. 228·15 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 213·89 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 14·26 lakhs.

These estimates were based on the expectation of normal times. But as we know the year turned out to be a bad one. The revised estimates thus show considerable variations from the original budget. Owing to remissions and suspensions of revenue, the revised estimate under Land Revenue had to be taken at Rs. 89 lakhs instead of the original estimate of Rs. 100 lakhs, and the collections under Mohatarfa or assessed taxes had to be taken at Rs. 2 lakhs against the original estimate of Rs. 3·18 lakhs. There was a falling off of a little more than one lakh under Forests owing to the smaller demand for sandalwood. On the other hand, however, there were increases of revenue under some heads, such as Rs. 2·76 lakhs under Excise, Rs. 78,000 under Stamps and Registration, Rs. 70,000 under Mining Royalty, Rs. 30,000 under Interest and Rs. 2·61 lakhs under Railways.

As a result of these and other variations, the revenue of 1908-09 stood, according to the revised estimates, at Rs. 222·46 lakhs against the budget figure of Rs. 228·15 lakhs, or at Rs. 5·69 lakhs less.

The scarcity had also its disturbing influences on the expenditure of the year, and would have had the effect of largely increasing the actual expenditure above the estimated figure; but as soon as it was apprehended that a large expenditure might become necessary during the course of the year to cope with the distress, extent of which could not then be gauged with any precision, energetic steps were taken for securing the strictest economy in all departments of the State.

The relief of distress necessitated direct expenditure on establishments, drinking water wells, gratuitous relief, the supply of fodder, the relief of weavers, etc., to the extent of Rs. 1,33,000 against a sanctioned grant of Rs. 2,47,000. There was also an indirect expenditure of Rs. 2,11,000 on special allowances to minor public servants owing to the dearness of food grains and on public works against a sanctioned grant of Rs. 3·88 lakhs. The total expenditure was thus Rs. 3·44 lakhs. Loans and advances amounting to Rs. 3·80 lakhs were also given, but they do not affect the budget. Though considerable additional expenditure was thus incurred in connection with the scarcity, the total expenditure of the year according to the revised estimates was only Rs. 212·94 lakhs against the budget figure of Rs. 213·89 lakhs or Rs. 95,000 less. Almost all the departments of the State contributed to his economy, but there is no denying the fact that much useful and necessary work had on that account to be postponed.

The savings of the year thus amounted to only 9·52 lakhs against the expected surplus of 14·26 lakhs. As I have already indicated, it was the exercise of strict economy wherever possible, coupled with the fortunate increase of revenue in certain departments that helped the State to tide over a very trying year without incurring a large deficit.

This saving of Rs. 9 1-2 lakhs does not, however, appear as a surplus in the budget but has been used to meet the charges on account of the Sinking Fund (Rs. 1,33,000,) the Famine Reserve (Rs. 2 lakhs) and the Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund (Rs. 6,19,000). The revised budget of 1908-09 therefore is exactly balanced and shows neither a deficit nor a surplus.

We shall now turn to the budget estimates for the current year 1909-10. The agricultural prospects of the year are very hopeful and form a happy contrast to those of the last year. There is every reason to hope that the year will be one of rather more than average outturn of crops, justifying a reasonable expectation of the current demand on account of the land revenue being realised in addition to the whole of the suspended revenue of the last year.

The total revenue of the current year is estimated at Rs. 232·93 lakhs and the total expenditure at Rs. 220·42 lakhs. The difference of Rs. 12·51 lakhs between revenue and expenditure is proposed to be distributed as follows :—

To Sinking Fund for the 4 per cent loan	1,33,000
To Famine Insurance Reserve ...	2,00,000
To Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund, contribution for 1909-10	3,00,000
To arrears of Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund ...	5,54,000
To Budget Surplus	55,000
Total ...	12,51,000

Under expenditure, the allotment for Education has been increased by a lakh of rupees for additional grants to aided schools, for increased staff for Government schools and for adopting the colleges to the new regulations of the University. The organisation of the Public Health Department chiefly accounts for the increase in the medical budget. A sum of 3 lakhs has been provided for capital expenditure on Railways on account of new engines, rolling stock, etc.

LEGISLATION.

The Legislative Council met four times during the year and 14 bills engaged its attention. In addition to the bills that were passed into law, the Poisons Bill, the Village Tank Panchayet Bill, the Treasure Trove Bill and the Chief Court Regulation Amendment Bill, were under consideration during the year. Other important measures such as the amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure, the consolidation and amendment of the Law of Limitation, the Insolvency Bill and the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to Guardians and Wards have been taken up for consideration during the past few months of the current year.

Seven Regulations were passed in all during the year, viz :—(1) A Regulation to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation. (2) The Mysore Newspapers Regulation. (3) The Mysore Village Offices Regulation. (4) The Mysore Police Regulation. (5) A Regulation to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation. (6) A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code. (7) A Regulation to further amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation.

The first of these brings the Stamp Law in Mysore into line with the Stamp Law of British India. The only important provision which deserves special mention is that leaving a discretion to the Deputy Commissioner as to the amount of fine to be levied on insufficiently stamped documents.

The Mysore Newspapers Regulation was passed with the object of exercising an effective control over a section of the Public Press in the State which had for some time previously been creating much mischief by wantonly misrepresenting the views, actions and motives of the Governments, both of the State and of British India, and indulging in remarks calculated to produce racial hatred and to mislead the people of Mysore and prejudice them against the Paramount Power.

The Regulation has worked satisfactorily. It is essentially a preventive measure, and it has not been found necessary to put any of its penal provision in motion. In the case of only one newspaper, which though published in the Mysore State has a small circulation elsewhere, has it been necessary to take any action at all, and in that case a warning has been communicated to the editor of the paper.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The Agricultural Banks, I regret to say, are fast disappearing owing chiefly to apathy and want of business habits and public spirit on the part of the managing members. Six banks were wound up during the year, leaving 22 in existence at the end of the year. Only three of them can be said to have done any business worth mentioning and only the Nanjangud Bank has continued working with its own funds after re-paying the Government loan.

A sum of Rs. 80,000 was recovered from the banks—those existing as well as those under liquidation—towards the Government loan and interest thereon. Owing to the general distress in the State repayments were allowed to be postponed in several cases.

In pleasing contrast with the Agricultural Banks, considerable progress was made in the organization of Co-operative Societies. Their number increased from 27 to 45, the number of members from 2,451 to 4,481 and the paid up share capital from Rs. 57,000 to Rs. 1,05,000. The deposits by members increased from Rs. 6,300 to Rs. 12,700, indicating the growing confidence in these associations. The societies advanced a sum of Rs. 2 1-4 lakhs in cash loans to members, of which Rs. 2 lakhs were repaid during the year. Of the 45 societies, 19 were rural agricultural societies, 12 were concerned in granting loans and supplying provisions and 3 were industrial institutions. Of these last, 6 dealt with weaving, one with silk-reeling and one with the lacquer-work industry. The Co-operative movement has now become known all over the State, and popular interest in it appears to be spreading. Much, however, still depends on individual initiative and interest and for a considerable time to come, the societies will need the support and fostering care of intelligent and public-spirited men. This lesson has been emphasized during the year by the dissolution of the Mayasandra Grain Bank in the Anekal taluk, which had to be wound up for want of an efficient Secretary, the former Secretary having unfortunately succumbed to plague.

The decline in activity in mining and prospecting which was noticed 1907-08 continued during 1908-09 also, chiefly because of the low price of manganese and chrome which were the ores that had attracted public attention. In consequence, only 131 licenses and leases were issued and renewed during the year as against 204 in 1907-08.

One of the leases was for a mica block in the Seringapatam taluk and was the first lease granted for this mineral in Mysore. The results of prospecting were satisfactory and the mining lessees are a body of wealthy and influential gentlemen of Bombay with ample resources for carrying on mining operations.

Of the Gold Fields of Kolar, the Mysore, Ooregum Nandidrug and Champion Reef Mines are the chief gold producers. In regard to the Champion Reef, the anticipated improvement has not yet taken place, though favourable signs are not wanting. A serious outbreak of under ground fire stopped operations in the Nandidroog Mine for a time, but work has been resumed and the prospects are promising.

As regards other parts of the State work was stopped in Tumkur and Chitaldrug and some prospecting operations of a not very promising character were carried on in Shimoga and Kadur.

The total value of the gold extracted during the year was Rs. 310 lakhs and royalty realized was nearly Rs. 15 1-2 lakhs.

The fall in the price of manganese considerably affected the manganese industry and during the last three months of the year there was no export of ore at all. Fifty-six thousand tons of ore were extracted in 1908-09 as against 75,000 tons in 1907-08; the royalty obtained by Government was Rs. 13,500 as against Rs. 26,000 in the preceding year. There is a prospect of production becoming brisker when the chief mines in the Shimoga district are taken over by the Workington Iron and Steel Company of England.

The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was nearly Rs. 41 lakhs from all sources including local funds, of which Rs. 10 lakhs were spent on irrigation works, Rs. 26 lakhs on civil works, and Rs. 4 1-2 lakhs on the Cauvery Power Scheme.

Of the principal irrigation works in progress a sum of Rs. 1,37,000 was spent on the completion of the irrigation channels of the Marikanave Project. Water was given up to the 18th mile of the right channel and up to the 16th mile of the left channel. About 6,300 acres of dry and wet lands were under cultivation during the year, the assessment due thereon being Rs. 19,500.

The Zamasagara tank in the Kolar district, which was under restoration after its breach in 1903, was almost completed during the year, but a rather bad settlement occurred, as to the causes of which professional opinion is divided. The subject is under investigation pending which further work has been held in abeyance. A sum of Rs. 1,15,000 was spent on the Sowlunga tank in the Shimoga district and the bund and head sluices were constructed. The question of irrigation channels is under consideration.

RAILWAYS.

The location or final surveys of the Mysore-Hassan line and the Nanjangud-Erode line have been taken up by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and the South Indian Railway Company respectively.

The total net revenue to the State from the railways was Rs. 11,36,000 and the total expenditure Rs. 10,54,000, and the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4·65 for the metre gauge lines and 4·79 for the broad gauge line.

The contract for the working of the Mysore State lines by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company having terminated, a new contract taking effect from the 1st July 1908 has been entered into with the new Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company by the Secretary of State for India acting on behalf of the Durbar. Under this revised contract the Railway Company receives a remuneration of one-twentieth of the net earnings of all the lines as against one-fourth of the net earnings of the Mysore-Harihar line and nothing for the branch lines under the old contract. This change is expected to be beneficial to the State revenue.

At the end of the year, in addition to the City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore, 20 local areas had been declared as municipalities working under the Municipal Regulation of 1906. For these municipalities, rules were framed to regulate the number of Councillors, and it was laid down that one third of the number should be elected by the citizens and one-third nominated by the Government, and that the remaining one-third should consist of ex-officio members. Assistant Commissioners in charge of Revenue Sub-divisions were appointed Presidents of Municipalities in their Sub-divisions at places other than district head-quarters. For the more efficient carrying on of sanitary work, the Health officers at Bangalore and Mysore were appointed Vice-Presidents of the Municipal Councils to matters relating to Public Health.

EDUCATION.

The year 1908-09 was one of very satisfactory progress in the Educational Department. Forty-three Government institutions were newly opened during the year, while 42 institutions, chiefly unaided, ceased to exist. There was also a large increase in the number of private institutions, i.e., institutions not conforming to the departmental standards. In all, the total number of institutions rose from 4,146 to 4,310, and their strength from 123,000 to 139,000 pupils. The percentage of boys at school to those school-age rose from 25·2 to 28·4, and that of girls from 4·72 to 5·3. This marked improvement in attendance has principally occurred in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle and Primary Schools for boys, and is attributed chiefly to the measures adopted during the year for the abolition of fees in the Middle School classes of all Village Elementary Schools, and in the primary classes of all Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools of the department, and for the introduction of compulsory English education into all Anglo-Vernacular Schools from the III Class upwards.

Female education made good progress; the number of institutions rose from 259 to 272, and the strength of pupils from 19,000 to 21,400. A lady teacher of the Maharani's College took her B. A. degree during the year, being the third to pass out of the College in this way, and a lady student passed the Pandit's Examination in Sanskrit.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total......	1	1	84
This day last year......:	2	1	106

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
October 27th 1909.

Ward.		Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	....	62	46	1
B	....	295	148	5
C	....	59	37	0
D	....	85	27	0
E	....	134	56	1
F	....	83	6	0
G	....	32	10	0
Total to date.		853	330	7
Total rats killed .	....			1,183

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT. ESPLANADE.

COCAINE PROSECUTION. A BIG HAUL.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Yesterday Mr. Lewis charged one Gangaprasad Sitalprasad, a pan-shopkeeper, with being in possession of 14,421 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 1,400 without a license. It appeared that in consequence of certain information which he received, Mr. P. C. Hogan, Excise Inspector, proceeded to the accused's house in Koombharwada 5th Lane at 5-30 yesterday morning and on searching his room on the second floor a jar containing the cocaine was found locked up in a box, the jar being wrapped up in a piece of paper.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Inspector Paterson charged one Mahomed Gulam Husain with selling 3 ounces, 4 drams and 40 grains of cocaine, and with being in possession of 15 grains of cocaine without a license. It appeared from the evidence that marked currency notes for Rs. 450 were given to a witness, who went to Morland Road. There the accused sold to him the quantity of cocaine, and was arrested. On a search being made in the accused's house, 15 grains of cocaine were found there. The accused was convicted. On the first charge he was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 160 and on the second charge to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Improved Prospects.

A Press Note, issued yesterday, says :—

The proposals submitted by the late Director of Public Instruction with the view of improving the prospects of teachers in primary schools were as follows :—

(1) To raise the pay of untrained and unqualified teachers of five years' standing and over to Rs. 10 a month.

(2) To raise the minimum pay of all trained Head Masters to Rs. 12 a month.

(3) To raise the minimum pay of all trained Assistants to Rs. 12 a month.

(4) To raise the minimum pay of all untrained Head Master to Rs. 12 a month.

(5) To fix at Rs. 9 a month the minimum pay of all untrained and unqualified Assistants of less than five years' service.

In order to differentiate between trained and untrained men, it was decided that the pay of untrained Head Master should be Rs. 11 instead of Rs. 12 as proposed by the Director.

Proposal No. 5, being the most urgent, was sanctioned and brought into operation last year at an additional cost of Rs. 97,440 to Provincial Revenues (vide Press Note No. 2525, dated 17th October 1908). Government considered that the reform next in order of relative urgency was the proposal to raise the pay of teachers in primary schools to Rs. 10 a month after five years' service. Accordingly, as stated in the Press Note referred to above, Government passed orders that it should be carried out when funds became available.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is now pleased to sanction the following six proposals to be carried out at the expenditure shown against each :—

	Expenditure. Rs.
(1) To raise the pay of untrained and unqualified teachers of five years' standing and over to Rs. 10 a month... ...	17,328
(2) To raise the minimum pay of all trained Head Masters to Rs. 12 a month ...	4,627
(3) To raise the minimum pay of all trained Assistants to Rs. 11 a month ...	3,516
(4) To raise the minimum pay of all untrained Head Masters to Rs. 11 a month	65,560
(5) To fix Rs. 10 a month as minimum and Rs. 15 a month as maximum pay for qualified but untrained teachers in Sind	22,000
(6) To give trained teachers in the Presidency Proper the face-value of their certificates as far as the funds allotted permit, preference being given to those with longest service	31,329
Total	1,44,360

The whole of this charge will be borne by Government for three years, and at the end of that period one-half the cost will be payable by the Local and Municipal Boards concerned. In Sind the sum of Rs. 1,400, which the Municipalities can contribute at present towards the cost of proposal No. 5, mentioned in paragraph 3, will be recovered at once, thus reducing the cost in the current year to Rs. 22,000, as shown against the proposal. The increased rate of pay in each case is sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1909. The cost will be paid to the Boards in the shape of additional grants.

The collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind, have been requested to inform the Local and Municipal Bodies that the primary teachers employed under them should not receive less than the rates of pay sanctioned by Government.

The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to warn the untrained and unqualified Head Masters whose pay is now raised that they will be liable to discharge or to reduction to non-pensionable pay, unless they pass the Vernacular Final Examination within a specified time to be fixed by the Director. The Director has been authorised to grant exemption from the operation of this rule in special cases.

BOMBAY MILL-HANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—My attention has been drawn to the report of proceedings published in your issue of the 25th instant of a meeting of mill-hands held in Bombay on the previous day at which it is said that Mr. H. A. Talcherkar of the Kolhapur Mill was present, and took part in the deliberations. You are evidently referring to my brother Mr. Harischandra B.A., one of the Secretaries of the New Workmen's Association. It is needless to add that I was not present at that meeting and that I differ from the views of the speakers who are in favour of restricting by law the working hours of mill-hands. My reasons for holding a contrary opinion are given at some length in my pamphlet entitled: "Our Mill Hands and the Factory Labour Agitation," a copy of which I submitted to you last month. I have therein described the real condition of the mill operatives; their strong and weak points; their wants and their grievances. I hold to the opinion that the men with their inveterate malingering habits and happy-go-lucky ways are incapable of overworking themselves whether you leave them free or limit their working hours, the bodily rest they are now accustomed to squeeze out of the longer hours by various dodges, they will continue to exact during the proposed 12 hours thus automatically reducing the output and lowering the wages.—Yours, etc.

V. A. TALCHERKAR.

Kolhapur, October 26th.

THE Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam have framed rules under the Inland Steam Vessels Act 1884 and Indian Steamships Law Amendment Act 1900, regulating the loading of cargo in inland steamers carrying both passengers and cargo plying within the territories of the Province.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION
Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.
MORRHUOL CREOSOTE
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RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS
Sold by all Chemists.

What a grand family medicine Ayer's Sarsaparilla is! Good for the child, good for the parent, good for the grandparent. Generation after generation has used it. And to-day it is the one great family medicine the world over. Always keep a bottle of it in the house. Sometime during the year some member of the family will certainly need it. You can surely trust a medicine that has been used for over sixty years. Tested and tried, and never found wanting.

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
is the best family medicine that ever was made. It makes pure blood, and pure blood is the source of good health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas
Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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MODERN
KEYLESS LEVER WATCH
MADE IN THREE SIZES.
NICKEL AND SILVER CASES.

NICKEL SILVER CASES,
Rs. 22 and Rs. 23.
STERLING SILVER CASES,
Rs. 30 to Rs. 38.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
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The Art of Cake-making at Home
It is simple nowadays.
To do the raising and ensure light and dainty cakes use two ounces, of "the SURE raising powder"—
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
—to one pound of ordinary flour.
Home baking with 'Paisley Flour' is not only more wholesome, but costs less than buying from the shop or using cake mixtures.
'Paisley Flour' is sold in tins, with many interesting recipes.
BROWN & POLSON make it.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING.

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."
Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.
Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller, Test lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
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Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The French mail steamer Dumbia, 3,219 tons, Captain Rebufat, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Noumea &c. via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Copany's steamer Okara, 3,439 tons, Captain H. Chidley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon via Cochin, with cargo of rice, timber &c., and 10 deck passengers.

The steamer Ardamount, 2,248 tons, Captain T. B. Watson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Newcastle (N. S. W.), with a cargo of cool. During the voyage, she experienced heavy weather from Newcastle to Cape Loween, in which a life boat was lost.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M. S. Redbreast	Lieut Tisdall	Royal Navy
H M S Perseus	Capt F G Bird	R Navy
H M S Proserpine	Capt J T Marshall	R Navy
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr E G Mills	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Comdr W B Huddleston	R I Marine

In the Stream.

Ardamount	2248	Watson	
Dumbea	3219	Rebufat	M Maritimes Co
R I M S Dufferin		Comdr F. Dobson	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus		Comdr C S Hickmann	Survey St
R I M S General Elles		Lt CR Good	Target Towing Launch
R I M S Hardinge		Comdr A S Balfour	I Marine
R.I.M.S. Northbrook		Comdr Marsack	Indian Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 27.

Britannia	1969	Hales		Bo & H S & Co
Begum	2942	McNicole		T Morrison Co
Berbara	2444	Hepburn		
Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai...23-10	P & O Co
Goalpara	1358	Whytehead		M M & Co
Gerd	751	Andresen		F F Campbell & Co
Kasara	505	Etton		M M & Co
Mantua	5905	Vibert		P & O Co
Marven	2272	Saunders		A C A S Jamal
Nurani	2876	Clingan		T Morrison & Co
Querimba	4937	Smith		M M & Co
Quiloa	4912	Andersen		M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Webb		B & P S N Co
Safi	1445			Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer	1921	Pigot		B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz	2522	Denison		B & H S N Co
Springburn	3176	Crosthwaite		W & Graham & Co
Singu	1912	Munison		S Wallace & Co
Vadala	2164	Peck		M M Co
Wistow Hall	2130	Merla		W & A Graham & Co
Zinnia	2339	Gordon		A Yule

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Macdougall	2976	Stirling	Chittagong	29-10	J Finlay & Co Ld
B Hidalgo	2761	Croft	Hull via Karachi	1-11	J Finlay & Co Ld
D&E City of Vienna	2979	Greinborn	Stream	28-10	K N & Co
F Okara	3439	Chidley	N F	29-10	M M & Co
H Naseri	912	LeMaire	P Gulf	2-11	B & P S N Co Ld
G Naderi	1268	Murch	Zanzibar	28-10	B & P S N Co
K Siberien	2157	De Lorne	Jeddah	10-11	B & P S N Co
N Trantenfels	2092	Kucken	Hamburg via Karachi	31-10	W & A Graham & Co
P Blakemoor	2408	Knot	Dunkirk	5-11	W & G & Co
Q Haidari	1363	Gray	Jeddah	30-10	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	10-11	W & Graham & Co
5 Moorgate	2151	Harland	Dunkirk	2-11	J Mackintosh & Co
6 Somali	1615	Ulrich	Zanzibar	19-10	A Strandes
7 Africa	2595	Reicich	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8 Takasaki Maru	2943	Meeker	Kobe	2-11	N Y Kaiha
15 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Bushreh	28-10	M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Repairing		B S N Co
Courland	760	Samsoodin	G Port	28-10	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	669	Gassam	Mangalore	29-10	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	29-10	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Ardamount s	Watson	N'Castle, Sept 25
	Okara s	Chidley	Rangoon, Oct 12
	Dumbea s	Rebufat	Noumea, Oct 16

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Singu s	Nelson	Rangoon
	Calcutta s	Young	Genoa, &c
	Assaye s	Jones	Shanghai, &c
	Dongola (T'port).	Daniel	Southampton

The steamer Dumbea, Rebufat, for Marseilles, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Salsette, for London, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—58 bales silk waste, David Sassoon and Co ; 3,090 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 10,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—50 cwts cocoanuts, Hassaria and Co ; 200 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—393 bales cotton waste, Harnandrai Bhijonath and Co.

Hidalgo s—220 bales cotton waste, H Bhijonath and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2,001 cwts castorseed, A Khimjee ; 1,562 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAVRE.

Moorgate s—600 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moorgate s—2,091 cwts rapeseed, 6,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Blackmoor s—890 cwts oil cakes, Bergman and Hoffman.

Trauntenfels s—132 cwts salted gtts, Ad Meyen ; 6,036 cwts rapeseed, 5,766 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros ; 1 pot geranium oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—14 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 100 cwts Kajoo, R Damji and Co; 2,100 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—842 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIEUME.

Africa s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOURGHES.

Africa s—5 bales twist, Gazal Bros and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Africa s—1 bale twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIPOLI.

Africa s—2 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s.—750 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Takasaki Maru s.—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s.—600 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons ; 1,300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 200 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David Co.

FOR MOJI.

Takasaki Maru s.—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s.—400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

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FURNITURE
IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.
FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.
Roll Top Office Desks,
A SPECIALITY.
ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.
BEFORE
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No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.

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THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,
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DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28 1909.

THE GOVERNOR AT SATARA.

Sir George Clarke, during his brief visit to Satara, in reply to addresses delivered several of the sound and pithy speeches, for which he has become distinguished. They were full of valuable advice which might advantageously be accepted and acted upon whether they referred to sanitation, to plague prevention, to agriculture or to politics. As regards the last of these subjects the District Local Board did well to introduce into their address a reference to unrest, for it gave His Excellency an opportunity to speak authoritatively on the matter in a locallty where political intrigue is inhaled with the very atmosphere. His Excellency welcomed the expressions of loyalty and emphatic condemnation of acts wholly foreign to all the best characteristics of the people and tending to increase the difficulty already great, of the task of Government and His Excellency reiterated the determination of the Secretary of State and the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to rule with a firmness, which implies no lack of sympathy with the natural and legitimate aspirations to which Western education has given rise. We do not know who framed the address of the Satara District Board, but he was an astute as well as an honest man who testified to the sympathy Indians receive and have received at the hands of the British Government, and acknowledges that India is steadily progressing under British guidance. These facts are frequently lost sight of, but as His Excellency observed, in spite of the calamities which are beyond the power of human agency to avert, the condition and the resources of the people are visibly improving. Even the poor cultivators of the dry Deccan have an easier lot than falls to the corresponding classes in many other countries.

The statement cannot be gainsaid : its accuracy is easily to be demonstrated, and the further truth should always be borne in mind that if the British rule were weakened or withdrawn, the forces of disorder would assert themselves with appalling results and civilisation would receive a set-back too painful to contemplate. Fully assured of this as every Indian and every British subject must be, it ought not to be futile to hope for that full co-operation and mutual trust which is so essential to the further progress of India. The Municipality referred to outrages and acts of violence as wholly alien to the sentiments and traditions of the people and calculated to retard the progress of the country and the cause of steady constitutional reform of its administration on a popular basis. They acknowledged that Providence had assigned to British statesmen and rulers the noble task—a highly responsible task also—of guiding the newly awakened spirit, of fitting the people for the exercise of higher public duties and responsibilities and admitting them to a larger share and giving them a more effective voice in the administration of the country. Sir George Clarke's reply to this part of the memorial was a brief but weighty utterance : "The reforms which Lord Morley has inaugurated are proofs that we desire more complete co-operation and fuller representation of Indian opinion than have hitherto been possible. If those reforms are accepted and worked in the spirit in which they are offered—the spirit of common effort for the general good—I hope and believe that this century will mark a notable advance towards prosperity and nationhood." His Excellency accurately and adequately described the situation and although the same sentiment has been expressed before it is perhaps never yet been expressed in language than can so easily be understood and remembered.

French Trade With Australia. The Australian is generally a keen business man and does not believe in hiding his light under a bushel. The latest scheme put forward has emanated from an Australian Customs Official, who has been making investigations in Europe and is strongly supported by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. It is that an Australian Intelligence Bureau should be started in Paris. It would almost seem from the energetic way in which the Chamber in Paris is supporting the scheme, that it had something to do with its inception. The Chamber has a Canadian section which has worked admirably, and in a memorandum recently issued, states what advantages would accrue to Australian trade were a similar Bureau opened. A special department would be created by the Chamber to supply Australian exporters with information as to the possibilities of sale of their products in France, market conditions, Customs duties and formalities, references to buyers, statistics, laws affecting trade and, in short, every kind of information which could conduce to profitable trading. The dissemination of information concerning Australia and its products, would be an exceedingly useful branch of the Australian Department's activity, and could be carried out in several ways. For example, articles in English concerning Australia and its products could be translated there into French, and their insertion obtained in French trade and scientific journals. The judicious circulation among likely French buyers, of notices concerning Australia might produce good results. It is also hoped that one or more of the Agents-General would consent to give lectures before the Chamber. If deemed advisable, says that body, a sample cabinet containing specimens of Australian products could be conspicuously placed in its offices, where it would attract the attention of visitors, who are almost without exception commercial men and manufacturers. Such specimens, attractively set out and frequently charged would have a good advertising effect. The main object would of course be to secure a market for Australian goods, but, as is pointed out, to do this would entail the courtesy of giving information to French merchants, openings for them in Australia, but always with the restriction on working that the office would be for the benefit of the Australians rather than the French. The memorandum to which reference has been made also points out that the department should be provided with ample information as to the demand for emigrants in the Commonwealth and that it should supply this to desirable applicants, but the putting of this into practice is recommended to be deferred until the other parts of the scheme are in working order. "Perhaps the most important field of usefulness for the Australian department," says the memorandum, "is opened up by the success which has attended the efforts of our Canadian section with regard to the Franco-Canadian Commercial Convention. We have the satisfaction of knowing that the list of Canadian products which we submitted to the Canadian Government as likely to obtain the benefit of the French minimum tariff was entirely approved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Cabinet ; and this list, with few exceptions, has been adopted as the schedule attached to the Franco-Canadian Convention. During the negotiation of that Convention, our Chamber's Canadian section was in frequent communication with the Canadian negotiator, the Hon. W. Fielding, Minister of Finance, who was good enough to express on several occasions his thanks for the services the section had rendered. Should the Government of the Commonwealth consider it advisable to negotiate a commercial convention with France, with a view to abolishing the present unjust taxation of Australian products at the French maximum rate of Customs duty, we believe that the Australian department of our Chamber could render considerable services, while our close communications with the French Ministers, and especially with the Departments of Commerce and Finance, could, we venture to think, be utilised to advantage." There certainly seem to be great possibilities in the scheme, and the only danger seems to be that it may be defeated in its object by increasing the French export trade rather than that of Australia. There seems to be every chance of the scheme being put into operation after which the Chamber intends making similar negotiations for representing India and South Africa.

Excavations at Takht-i-Bohi. The main portion of Dr. Spooner's annual report upon the work of the Archæological Survey of India, is devoted to a detailed description of the exploration of the ancient Buddhist Monastery at Shahji-ki-Dehri near Peshawar, where the famous discovery of relics of Gautama Buddha was recently made. This, of course, has already been so fully described in our columns, that we need make no more than a passing reference to it before dealing with another portion of the report, in which we find an interesting description of the work of conservation of the Buddhist monastery at Takht-i-Bohi. The first work to be undertaken when operations were continued at the beginning of the year, was the freeing of the main walls from the debris, which had collected against them so that the site might be definitely enclosed before more elaborate measures for conservation were begun. There has been found to be necessary to protect the ruin from what Dr. Spooner describes as the "wanton vandalism" of the neighbouring peasants. In pursuance of this object, therefore, several passages and subterranean chambers were cleared. The main work was along the southern wall and it disclosed a series of small connecting rooms between the outer monastery wall, and a heavy parallel wall further to the south, which had previously seemed disconnected with the main body of the monastery. To complete the excavation of these rooms will be part of the work of the coming season, and Dr. Spooner expects it to disclose some interesting results. He inclines to the belief that these chambers were not originally contructed underground, but have been accidentally buried. The assumption that they were free standing buildings has been considerably strengthened by the discovery of what appears to be a window in one of the walls. During the excavations a certain number of sculptures were discovered including some of considerable beauty and value. A "small but very perfect seated Buddha" was one of them, and there were also "one or two friezes in stone of unusual excellence of design and execution, as well as several more decadent stones throwing light on interesting problems of artistic and cultural development." Another discovery of value was a square stone of a peculiar greenish colour, apparently the pediment of a small stupa and representing in four scenes the death of Gautama, his cremation, the guarding of his relics and his subsequent adoration by the hosts of heaven, typified by Indra and Brahma, wearing the peculiar head-dresses associated with them in the legendary scenes. "And more complete or perfect specimen of this cycle in the Mahaparinirvana," remarks Dr. Spooner, "does not exist so far as I am aware." Dr. Spooner may be heartily congratulated on the excellent results of his year's works and he throughly deserves the compliment which in a prefatory note is paid him by the Government of the Province.

French Tonkin Railway. A Yannanfu correspondent says there is a great flutter in the French camp of that city over the approaching completion of the Tonkin-Yunnan Railway. Rails are now within a few miles of the capital, the work having been effected after many years of unremitting labour against enormous natural difficulties. Along parts of the route, especially in the Nam Ti Valley, over most arduous country, almost insurmountable difficulties have had to be overcome and the line is declared to present remarkable feats of railway engineering, bringing credit to designer and builder, comparing favourably for construction, rolling stock and general equipment with any railroad in Asia. Of course, this is a high compliment and one which might be challenged. But the work appears to have been well done, though the cost of construction has been so enormous and the estimated up-keep so heavy that it is considered doubtful if ever it will prove a paying concern for many years to come. Fortunately the Chinese offered no opposition to the building of the line as they did during the construction of other lines in the Far East though many coolies lost their lives and owing to this fact some expense at all events has been saved.

"The Eternal Feminine." In another column we publish an article by a Benedict "who has suffered" on the subject of "The Eternal Feminine." We need not say whether we endorse the whole or a single line of the writer's remarks. He speaks plainly and apparently in real earnest. So we leave him to his critics as he stands, after very little of the editorial pencil. There will doubtless be many husbands ready to take up cudgels against him and many wives who will employ the epithets he anticipates. We give him credit for meaning every word he writes, though he may be wrong in making his remarks so all-embracing. There are women and women. We believe there are more pure, good women than bad. Our correspondent thinks not.

News has now been received that Dr. Radcliffe of C. M. S., while on his way to Bagdad from Aleppo last month went to bathe in the Euphrates and was unfortunately drawned. His body was recovered a few days later and was buried at Bagdad.

The *Pioneer* hears from Peshawar that Mr. Saise, who has been engaged by the Amir as a coal mining expert, leaves this week for Landi Kotal en route to Jellalabad.

General Sir James Wolfe Murray, Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division, arrived there on Tuesday evening.

The Commander-in-Chief, during his tour next month along the north-west frontier, will visit the Khyber and Tochi valley, in addition to places recently mentioned.

It is expected that in next year's railway budget the principal allotment of funds for construction purposes will be to the Southern Shan States and the Itarsi, Nagpur and Allahabad-Rae Bareli lines.

It is understood that the Government of India have replied to the last representation from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, regarding the addresses of telegrams. Their letter will be made public very shortly for the benefit of the general public.

On the reorganisation of the Madras Government Translator's Department, it will be placed under the Secretary to Government Legislative Department, not as was proposed under the Criminal Intelligence Department.

The second Cyclone in the Bay of Bengal which was threatening the Dacca coast on Tuesday, moved off towards Vizagapatam in a manner which the Meteorological Department describe as almost unprecedented.

It is officially announced that the Hon'ble Rai Sunder Lal Bahadur, C.I.E., has resigned the appointment of Second Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, which he held substantively pro tempore. It is understood that he would have been recommended to the Government of India for confirmation in that appointment had he been willing to continue in it.

Mr. J. C. Molony I.C.S., will be appointed Superintendent in Madras of the census operations which commence next year. The Hon'ble Mr. A. E, Castlestuart I.C.S., third member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, and Survey Land Records and Agriculture, will avail himself of leave on the second of November and make a month's tour in Northern India.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Mr. Justice Richards, K.C., having returned from leave has assumed Command of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifles with effect from the 23rd instant. Major-General W. Du G. Gray, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, will arrive in Allahabad on the 14th November and inspect the Corps at headquarters on the 15th November.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Improved Financial Situation.

BERLIN, October 8.

The revenues of the German Empire for the first five months of the current year, that is to say, from the 1st April to 31st August, 1909, show a considerable increase. More especially to the amounts derived from duties and taxes surpass the figures obtained last year, the excess amounting to 80,000,000 marks, a inconsiderable sum.

It must be admitted that the revenues obtained from these particular sources are partly to be attributed to the financial reforms introduced in July. As these increased duties were fixed to come into force partly in July and partly on the 1st October, the public have laid in large stocks of the articles affected, before the new tariff gets to work, so as to have a supply, at the former low rates, that will last for some months to come. For example, coffee and tea have been purchased in large quatities. Until these stores are all consumed, purchases will fall off greatly, which falling off will make itself clearly felt in the revenues derived by the Empire from Customs and duties. This falling off will naturally be of a merely temporary nature, and towards the end of the current financial year, increased revenues from duties and taxes will be recorded as a duty has been imposed, by the new financial reform tariff, on a number of articles of general consumption.

This increase of taxation will not of course greatly benefit the nation's coffers in the beginning. I have already called attention to the fact that the public have already provided themselves with large stocks of the articles taxed. To this must be added the fact that the Socialists, for political reasons, have been agitating for a strongly decreased consumption in certain articles. This party reaped such advantages during the struggle between the different sections in the Reichstag as to the manner in which financial reforms were to be brought about, that it would be glad to welcome further difficulties in the financial situation, so as to be able to turn the squabble between Liberals and Conservatives to good account. Should these articles of consumption fall off appreciably in the amount of their sales, the whole financial reform scheme would be practically ship-wrecked, and the Empire would once more be confronted with a deficit. Should, for example, the beer consumption, which has averaged for the last few years 100 to 120 liters per head of the population annually, fall off to a consumption of from 50 to 60 liters per head, the revenues from this source would be less instead of more, despite the increased taxation. In order to achieve this end, the Socialistic Press has, in all cases where the tax has provoked disputes between the brewers and the publicans, or between the latter and their guests, done its best to foment the quarrel by recommending a beer boycott. In the same manner, at the general meeting of the Socialistic Party, a total abstention from spirits was recommended. The wish thus expressed arose from no desire to plead the cause of temperance in the interests of the men themselves—on the occasion of former meetings the Party declined to meddle with this matter at all—but is entirely aimed at the Government and the landowners ; the idea being to deprive the Government of its expected revenues, and the landowners of the profits attached to their spirit refineries.

It would be a mistake to attach to much importance to this resolution. In the first place, the chief consumers of spirits are the farm hands of the East of Germany, in which quarter the influence of the Socialists is very small. Secondly, however great its influence may be on the masses, the Socialist Party will scarcely be able to bring about a lasting and considerable lessening of the consumption of alcohol. This will prove equally true of spirit as of beer.

Consequetly should, despite the increased amounts recorded for the first months of the financial year the revenues not show much improvement on those of the previous year, a solid increase may be looked for in the ensuing twelve month. People will have grown accustomed to the enhanced price, consumption will increase, and the Government will then reap the result of the extra duty on the various articles in question. This is far from saying that the anticipated amount will be realised from the various individual taxes. The death duties will then have to be adopted, in order to secure the financial equilibrium of the Empire. The Conservatives have already found out, in the course of the few months that have intervened since the rejection of this portion of the reform programme, that they have done themselves considerable harm by throwing out the death duties. In the event of financial needs once more bringing this measure to the fore, they would hesitate many times before again voting against it.

THE PROGRESS OF THE AEROPLANE.

There can be no doubt but that the heavier-than-air type of flying machine has, during the course of 1909, made up the ground that it had lost to the dirigible air-ship during the last six years. In this branch, too, international competitions and the sporting spirit, have proved the best initiatives to success. This new epoch in the era of the aeroplane is marked by the long distance flight, made by the American Wilbur Wright on the 31st December, 1908, on which occasion he managed to remain in the air for no less a period than 2 hours 22 minutes, during which time he covered a distance of 127 kilometers; also by the Frenchman Bleriot's successful negotiation of the Channel, and by the various records established this year at Brescia, Rheims and Berlin. Hopes for the future are bright, as by means of these various flights, it will be possible to discover what is wanting, to avoid danger and lead to good results.

The initial stage in this science was entered upon, when the unfortunate German inventor Lilienthal made, in the year 1896, a successful flight of 250 meters without the assistance of a motor. The recognition of the possibility of maintaining the balance, even in a high wind by shifting the centre of gravity, is due to his theoretical calculations and practical tests. It was not till 10 years later that the Brazilian Santos Dumont accomplished a similar flight, with the aid of a motor, on his apparatus which was mounted on wheels. Since that period all engineers interested in the future of dynamic flight have come to the conclusion that it is not by imitating the wings of a bird, but by purely mechanical improvements in the aeroplane, that the problem of aerial flight will be definitely solved.

Up to the present, most fliers have been using the biplane also preferred by Lilienthal, which offers a greater resistance to the wind, but is more easily balanced, owing to its shape. The brothers Wright have improved on this system, and are using multiplanes by adding a third and even a fourth plane, but at the same time have greatly increased the difficulty of management. It is precisely for this reason, that the control which they have over their apparatus roused such admiration during their recent experiments on the Tempelhoferfeld near Berlin. The greatest distance so far covered by any flying machine was accomplished by Henry Farman on his biplane, during the meeting at Rheims; his record is 180 kilometers.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

Some Plain Speaking.

[BY A BENEDICT OF LONG EXPERIENCE.]

"Oh Woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

So runs the familiar and accepted jingle, and it is deserving of just that measure of credence, neither more nor less, which such platitudes merit. Dissected it is anything but flattering to the sex, in that proportionately, we spend but a fractional part of our existence wringing our brows with pain and anguish—be that somewhat inane procedure what it may—and, therefore, it would appear, that for by far the major portion of our lives, woman is by no means an individual it is desirable to cultivate. The poet did not mean this of course: he thought he was saying pretty things in pretty language, and inadvertently, he told the truth, until he arrived at the wringing stage when, he once again, lapsed into fiction. For stripped of hyperbole, and put into everyday language, what does he say ! That under normal conditions, woman is querulous, ill-tempered, secretive and deceitful, selfish and ungrateful ; but that when we are sick, she is a kind, tender and efficient nurse. I agree as to the first part of his sentiments ; I differ as to the last. In nine cases out of ten, I would lay long odds on a ball, or race-meeting, against a hospital, full of wringing brows and you might wring your neck, forbye, for all it would matter, when set in the balance against a fashionable frock, or an atrocity in the form of a hat. But before I go further, I should like it to be clearly understood, that I am generalising, not particularising. No man recognises more than I do that there is such a blessing in the world as that divine gift, "a womanly woman." The pity of it, that she should be the exception which proves the rule. Some of us revere the memory of our mothers, with reason,—I am one, thank God,—and in the exaltation of that reverence we strive, with chivalrous faith, to maintain woman on that pedestal which, we fondly hope, is hers by inherent right. Blindly, tenaciously, and in the end, despairingly, we cling to an hypothetical ideal until, at the last, the shriek of the unsexed suffragette, and the meretricious lure of the shameless courtesan, forces us to recognise that our idol is but clay. Ah me, that it should be so ! It is, I honestly believe, this filial reverence that is, for the time, the salvation of woman. We cannot forget, and there is no deepeer emotion in the Universe, than the croon of the cradle lullaby ! Its echoing sweetness repeats through the long years, and like the whisper of the leaves in the hush of the summer night, it strikes a chord in unison with the harmony of the spheres. *But*, in these modern days, where is that mother ? Where is that gentle, patient, unselfish saint, at whose knee we lisped our evening prayer, and on whose bosom we hid our head, even though the grey hairs showed, when the storm and stress of life's battle conquered us for the moment ? God knows ! Is she to be found in that creature which, in the jargon of the day, is termed "a man's woman" ? We might as well look for her in ranks the of those things who deliberately eschew the crown of womanhood, lavishing their errant affections at the shrine of a snarling lap-dog, or wending their devious way in the currents and eddies which swirl around the porticoes of the Divorce Court—that feather-headed frivolous crowd of useless nondescripts, whose pseudo-emotionalism is always expressed in the superlative, whose aim in life is the pursuit of a soul-destroying excitement, misnamed pleasure, whose creed is fashion, and whose God is vanity. Or perchance, are we to find her in that modern monstrosity, "the bachelor woman ;" that sexless, selfish, egotist, to whose deaf ears the prattle of the babe conveys no meaning, and to whom, the sacred word "home," is an incomprehensible abstraction ? Are we to find her budding promise in the abnormality of the woman with a mission, or the debutante whose schoolroom teaching has been that duty means marrying a title and dollars, irrespective of the attributes of their possessor ? Are the words of the marriage ceremony to become, henceforth, more and more, unilateral —the "endowment with worldly goods" rigidly enforced, the "love, honour, and obey," a mere figure of speech ? It would seem so. I have heard women boast that at the altar they, of deliberate intent, omitted the word "obey" in their responses apparently imagining, in their shallow reasoning, that thereby they solved the misty shadow which they more pleased to designate their consciences. It was hardly of happy augury.

Now I am fully alive to the obvious retort that the woman of the present is in no way different from her sister of the past ; and, within certain limitations, I concur. It would be irrational to argue otherwise with the lesson of Roman decadence staring us in the face, based, as it is on the degeneracy and profligacy of her womankind. But even admitting this, we only shift the view point and that for the worse. In the hurly-burly of modern civilisation, where the resources of science have done so much to limit the shackles of time and space, and where repose has given way to perpetual unrest, it only means that the forces at work are of wider application, that the poison is spreading ; and that whereas, of yore, its subtle allurements only involved the few it is now permeating the many. As the patrician dame of ancient Rome fell before the intoxication of a mephitic mental environment and the bubbles and froth of spurious excitement, so her modern sister is being drawn into the whirlpool ; only not in scores now, but by thousands. It is of gravest import for the future of the race.

But, I suggest, that all of this is the outward manifestation of an underlying psychological principle, the root base of which is what someone has termed, "the organic mendacity of woman." Man, in his sexual egoism prefers to see woman as he would like to have her, as he would like her to be ; ignoring the clamant fact that were she a man he would cut her dead for one tithe of the actions she is habitually guilty of recognising, that by the standard, of honour and honesty, she was beyond the pale. It appears to me therefore, that such shibboleths as "the emancipation of woman" are merely an unmeaning reiteration of fashionable phraseology, and that perchance, the Oriental is not quite so far wrong as Western opinion maintains, in placing her in a position of subordination. It stares one in the face, daily and hourly, that woman cannot control herself, and therefore, it is axiomatic, that she is not born to command, but to obey. As she is man's inferior physically, so equally is she mentally. I am quite prepared for a storm of indignant protest; dictated, on the one hand, by the erotic make-believe of a pseudo-chivalry and, on the other, by the wounded amour propre, and the irrational ravings of some despicable suffragette, but these only mean failure to grasp the real inwardness of the sex problem. Ideally, there is the true man, and the true woman, unisexual and complete, de facto, such types are non-existent, and the human being is bisexual, in greater or lesser degree. The dissentients, therefore, in the former, are effeminate men, and in the latter, man-like women.

But leaving aside the patent possibilities of this digression, let us narrow the point to an issue. And in so doing, I will ask my opponents three questions. Is vanity a virtue, or a vice ? Is fashion an outward expression of vanity ? Is not woman the slave of both ? To the first, I think, there can be but one answer ; as the very term implies, it is emptiness, and of no account. If any one object, my only reply is, that it is useless to try and convince a fool. To the second, I quote a well-known and trenchant epigram :—"Fashion is woman's craze to buy things she does not want, in obedience to the dictates of people whose opinion she does not value." The third is more involved, and leads us further. No man in his senses will maintain that woman is not vain to her very finger-tips ; it is part and parcel of her nature, born in her, fostered in her, inherent, all-pervading. Give the tottering female child a pair of new red shoes and watch her run to show them off. That is the first step. We laugh, and even applaud, little recking that we are assisting in the foundation of a vice which may well mean, in the years to come, the tragedy, not only of one life, but of many. And so through the prunes and prisms stage onwards ; the one insistent motive, inculcated by precept and example is, not what *I am* in God's sight, but what *I look like* in man's. Woman is an actress from the cradle to the grave ; she lives in a fog of deceit ; the alpha and omega of her existence is a contemptible and meretricious craving for admiration : little wonder, the writer above alluded to, has termed it her "organic mendacity." All else yields to this dominant monomania, and the motive of nine-tenths of her actions may be traced to this poisonous source. "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity ! Never were true words written. Is illustration demanded? It is abundant enough, in all conscience. We prate of women's modesty ! Go and look at it, then, in the semi-nude exponents thereof, at our dinner-tables, and in our ball-rooms.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE MURDER OF PRINCE ITO.

RESULT OF A PLOT.

An Unfortunate Order.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Reuter wires from Harbin that M. Tanaka was slightly wounded in the foot. The Consul, M. Kawakani, was severely but not dangerously wounded. There is no doubt that the assassination was plotted. It would have been difficult to prevent it as the Japanese Consul had requested the authorities to allow all Japanese access to the station, and it was impossible to distinguish the murderer from a Japanese.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The newspapers devote columns to Prince Ito, and publish articles sympathising with Japan. A telegram from Harbin states that three armed Koreans excited suspicion at Tsitsagau on the eve of the assassination. After the murder two were arrested and the third who was missing, proved to be the assassin. Prince Ito's son has arrived at Genoa, where he received the news of the murder of his father.

LATER.

Russian papers express consternation with regard to the murder of Prince Ito and hope that it will not compromise the understanding between Russia and Japan. Continental press also pays a tribute to the deceased statesman.

UNIONISTS AND OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Mr. Ure's Statements.

STRONG LANGUAGE BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Junior Consti-utional Club, devoted the whole of his peech to a vehement denunciation of Mr. Ure's candalous statements that old age pensions ould be insecure under the Conservatives. Ir. Balfour declared that Mr. Ure had disonoured his profession and his office.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

Mr. Ure, M.P., speaking at Doncaster, stated hat he never questioned the honour and incerity of his opponents with reference to ld age pensions. He questioned their ability o find the money by tariff reform.

THE RUSSO-ITALIAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

A Pledge of Peace.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The Tsar is returning to Russia by the same route.

LATER.

M. Isvolsky, in an interview, corroborated the statements made in the official communique issued in Rome. He described the rapprochement between Russia and Italy as a pledge of peace. He hoped that Greece would not perpetrate the folly of overthrowing the dynasty,

THE ADEN RAID.

Dervishes Mistaken for Friendlies.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

With reference to the reports from Aden of a raid by the Mullah, Reuter learns that 200 mounted Dervishes, who were mistaken for friendlies, rushed a transport of an Indian Camel Company which was marching to the relief of a patrol at Adad. All the escort and animals were killed. Troops then drove off and pursued the Dervishes. Five Indian soldiers were killed.

EXPLOSION ON A CRUISER.

Several Injured in a Stokehold.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

An explosion has occured in the stokehold of His Majesty's cruiser "Hogue" which is being repaired at Devonport. Eight men were injured, two seriously.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The House of Lords has read a third time the Development Bill and has adjourned until the 8th November.

LORD SELBORNE'S SUCCESSOR.

Nothing yet Decided.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

No names have been submitted to the King, the choice of a successor to Lord Selborne etween Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. y Buxton. It is extremely improbable appointment will be made before the tion of the Union.

AUSTRIAN BUDGET.

Loan for Defence Purposes.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The Austrian Budget has been presented to the Reichsrath. There is an estimated deficit of £1,681,709 and numerous taxes are foreshadowed to make it good. It is announced that the Austro-Hungarian Government will require an additional £10,280,000 for military and naval purposes which will be raised by a loan.

LORD CURZON ON EASTERN RULE.

India and Japan Compared.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

Lord Curzon, presiding at a meeting of the Oxford branch of the National Service League, remarking that there were several Japanese among the audience, referred in most sympathetic terms to Prince Ito whose friendship he had long enjoyed. He compared Korea to India, and said that the task of ruling a subject Eastern people was hard enough for ourselves and was apparently no less difficult for the Japanese,

SEVERE GALE AND RAINFALL IN ENGLAND.

Railways Flooded and Ships Wrecked,

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

A gale is raging over Great Britain and has been accompanied by a record rainfall, Various railways are obstructed by floods and landslips and shipping casualties are reported,

THE AMERICAN COTTON TRADE.

Short Time Proposals.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The movement in favour of short time in the American cotton trade is progressing, and all the employers are agreeing to a curtailment of hours.

THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK.

Starts for India.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The Bishop of Southwark has started for India.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Result of the Cambridgeshire.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes was run at Newmarket this afternoon with the following result :—

Christmas Daisy	1
Mustapha	2
Sir Martin	3

Nineteen ran. The race was won by five lengths with three lengths between the second and the third.

The betting at the start was :
100 to 7 against Christmas Daisy.
11 to 2 against Mustapha.
7 to 1 against Sir Martin.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Progress in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, OCTOBER 27.

Mr. R. F. Austin, I.C.S., Acting Collector, Madras, is appointed Deputy Secretary to Government, the new post being rendered necessary by the anticipated increase of work in the Legislative Department, when the New Councils Act comes into force. According to present arrangements the appointment will be for six months. Whether the new officer is to be Secretary to the enlarged Council or whether he will relieve the present Secretary to Government in the Local, Municipal, Educational and Legislative Departments of a portion of his Local and Municipal work to enable him to devote more time to legislative work has not yet been decided. If the New Councils Act is put into operation from the 15th proximo it will take about six weeks to complete the elections. Everything is ready so far as the Local Government is concerned in the matter of voters' lists, etc., so that six weeks will be the outside limit within which the New Council will be brought into existence. It is expected that the first meeting of the new Council will be held before the 5th January as His Excellency has to appoint a committee of the Council to discuss the budget for next year before it is forwarded to the Government of India. It is probable that the system of voting through delegates will be done away with, that members of various Municipalities and District Boards will each individually record their vote in favour of a particular candidate before a Magistrate, a person who is both a Municipa Councillor and a District Board member being allowed only one vote.

THE RAVI SYPHON SCHEME.

Dispute over the Design.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, OCTOBER 27.

Owing to differences of opinion among engineers regarding the form of design of the great Ravi syphon to carry the Upper Chenab Canal across the Ravi river for the irrigation of Lower Bari Doab tract the question was referred for expert advice in England. The design is of great importance as the entire supply of water to the tract consisting largely of Crown waste land which will have to be colonised by settlers from other parts of the Punjab will depend on the safety of the work crossing the large river. The Committee appointed by the Secretary of State consisted of Colonel Sir John Ottley, K. C. I. E., formerly Inspector-General of Irrigation and more recently President of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, as Chairman. Dr. W. C. Unwin, at one time Professor of Hydraulic Engineering at Cooper's Hill, Sir William Mathews, K.C.M.G., and Sir A. R. Binnie, Mr. J. Benton, I. G. of Irrigation and Mr J. Mullaly, Chief Engineer, Punjab, gave evidence regarding the requirements of the work and the nature of the site before the Committee whose opinion on the subject is said to be shorly expected. Arrangements for commencing the work will then be made,

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AN engagement is announced between Archibald Young Gipps Campbell, Indian Civil Service, Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, and Frances Irene, third daughter of the late Rev. H. Savill Young and of Mrs. Young, of Mallards Court, Stokenchurch, Oxon, and Awdrey Nowell, Newmarket.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Alwar.

TRIBUTE TO THE RAJPUTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALWAR, OCTOBER 26.

The brightest of conditions marked the commencement of the Viceroy's tour at Alwar. No pains had been spared by the Maharaja and his people to make the visit a brilliant success. The rich colours of Rajputana artistically grouped on every occasion, the happy and interested faces of the people who thronged to see the Lat Sahib who had shown deep sympathy with the India of to-day, made gay scenes which were impressive without external adornment. Every detail of the arrangements had been worked out by the Maharaja himself, from the luxury of the camp to the luxury of the Palace, in which Their Excellencies were entertained. Punctually at 5-30 the Viceregal train steamed in the private station of the Maharga, where Their Excellencies were received by His Highness. On the platform were Mr. Colvin, the A. G.-G. and Mrs. Colvin, Colonel Showers, the Resident, and Mrs. Showers, and many others including the Thakur Ramsingh of Thana, Khan Bahadur Hamid Khan, C.I.E., Senior Member of Council, Rai Bahadur Thakur Durgan Singh and Thakur Karan Singh. After the presentation of those present and an inspection of the Guard of Honour furnished by the Alwar Infantry, His Excellency drove to the Palace on the hill which was built by the father of the present Maharaja. The route was lined with troops and the station enclosure glittered with the bright uniforms of the Chief's retainers, and along a row of gaily caprisoned elephants and horses and State paraphernalia.

THE PROCESSION.

The first carriage in the procesion was occupied by His Excellency, the Maharaja and the Resident. In the second carriage were Her Excellency Lady Minto and the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, Lady Antrim and the other members of the Viceregal party, and the staff followed close behind through triumphal arches which recalled the splendours of the Delhi Durbar. The cavalcade wound its way past the gardens where the tigers roamed at large on the lawn and round the spiral ascent to the Lansdowne Palace. The morning was spent in the interchange of visits and the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja with the insignia of the K. C. S. I. In the afternoon Their Excellencies opened the Alexandra Hospital and visited the stud farm and the elephant stables. The hospital is a model of what a hospital should be, and drew the warmest expressions of admiration from the Viceroy and Lady Minto, whose interest in such institutions is well known. There are few prettier sights anywhere than the Alwar stud farm. At the sound of a bugle the gates of the park over the hill were opened and some hundred mares and foals galloped helter skelter down the hill over several jumps to a long feeding trough, a fine sight of horse flesh destined to serve the Alwar Cavalry. The State elephants then received the honour of a Viceregal visit and rose to the occasion with conscious pride, shaking their gold and velvet trappings and salaaming as the Viceroy passed by. In the evening Their Excellencies proceeded on to the State banquet given in the City Palace. The myriad lights of the illuminated city, the variegated torches, the path of light up to the old fort on the dark hill in the back ground and the brilliantly illuminated Palace made a scene never to be forgotten.

BANQUET AT THE PALACE.

After the banquet in the Palace of lights, the Maharaja greeted Their Hxcellencies in an eloquent speech, delivered with much feeling. Amidst sounds of applause he welcomed the Viceroy not only as the representative of the King-Emperor, but as the champion of the cause of India of the future and as one whose sympathy and devotion for India's interests had been demonstrated in a practical form and whose regard for the privileges and prosperity of the Indian States had been silently but surely valued. He referred to Lord Minto's reforms as calculated to further the progress and prosperity of the country now awakening from its deep-slumber, and striving under a just and sympathetic rule to take against the place among the civilised nations which it had lost before the advent of the British rule. Right-minded and self-respecting Indians should help the rulers of the country in their grand work of regeneration, he said. After paying a tribute to Lord Morley, His Highness dwelt on the courage of the Viceroy, in proceeding with his reforms in the face of the dark deeds and crimes, in the suppression of which His Excellency had the complete support of all right-minded Indians. "The people," he added, "must help themselves. Education would do its work so long as the education was based on life-giving and man-making principles and the hands that shaped the destiny of the people continued to be just, gentle and sympathetic." There was no cause for anxiety as to the future, but His Highness spoke with earnestness of the need for more moral and religious education, especially in the lower standard schools. The Maharaja alluded to his pride in his Imperial Service Troops and concluded with a stirring welcome by the Rajputs to Rajputana than which there was no country or people more proud of their pledges and tradition or more loyal to their King. His Excellency in reply, said :—

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

"Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—I deeply appreciate the welcome Your Highness has extended to me on behalf of yourself and of your State on the occasion of my first official visit to Rajputana as the representative of the King-Emperor, and I heartily thank Your Highness for the kind words you have addressed to me personally. The welfare of the Indian States has, as you have said, been a constant care to me, and it is a pleasure to me to believe that I may reckon many of their rulers amongst my warm personal friends. I much regret that my official visit to Rajputana has been so long deferred ; I had hoped that it would have been possible in the autumn of last year, but there was then unfortunately still cause for anxiety as to the effects of famine and also, as your Highness has very truly recognised, the reforms which have been so long under consideration have certainly not tended to facilitate even a short absence from the seat of Government, these reforms are now on the eve of being definitely launched. I hope they will be received by the Princes and people of India as a just response to the awakened aspirations to which Your Highness has alluded in such earnest words. I hope that they may tend to revive and to perpetuate the prosperity of India and at the same time to foster Indian loyalty towards that great administration of which the King-Emperor is the head.

"Your Highness is very right in saying that the success of the future will largely depend upon the direction and control of education. That subject is a very big one, far too serious to discuss on an occasion such as this, but I agree that it would be fatal to the upbringing of the coming generations if the noble principles of religious and moral training which go to form the character of nations should be lost sight of in an exaggerated competition for the brilliancy of mere literary attainments. But the direction of early religious training must rest largely with the people themselves. I hope they will not lose sight of it ; it is one of those problems in which it seems to me the Rulers of Native States can do much to assist their countrymen. They have the internal administration in their own hands, they can establish an

EDUCATIONAL CONTROL

which a British Administrator of a different race and creed could not dare to inaugurate ; they know and can sympathise with the traditions and forms of worship of their own people ; they can attempt to direct and to influence the principles of education in realms into which the Government of India would be very wrong to intrude, but where the infinite mischief of the loss of religious guidance in early youth is already becoming more and more evident.

"Native States have added many glorious pages to the history of India. They can render her still more brilliant services in the future by helping to consolidate the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. The Ruling Chiefs of India have much in their own hands ; it is to them that the Viceroy must look for a sympathetic rule adapted to the populations of their territories ; their interests are identical with those of the British Raj, and I am sure Your Highness knows with what pleasure I shall always welcome any demand from them for assistance or advice.

"Your Highness may well be proud of representing a long line of distinguished Rajput ancestors, the warriors of old days, whose descendants in modern times have stood loyally shoulder to shoulder with British troops in many a hard-fought field, and who now furnish the two magnificent Imperial Service Regiments which Your Highness commands, and which I much look forward to seeing on parade to-morrow. Indeed, I only wish I had the time at my disposal for seeing much more of the resources and the administration of Your Highness' State and some opportunity of partaking in the sport for which your jungles are so celebrated, but my time is not my own, and I can only ask you to express to your subjects my regrets that my visit to them has been so hurried and my recognition of loyal welcome. And Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, I cannot sufficiently thank you for the cordiality of your reception of Lady Minto and myself this evening on our first visit to Alwar."

After dinner there was Indian music and a visit to the magnificent armoury and a drive home by moonlight through a city still awake. It was a great day and a great welcome to Lord and Lady Minto.

VICEROY'S CAMP, ALWAR, OCTOBER 27.

This morning the Viceroy was present at a parade of the State Imperial Service Troops consisting of one Cavalry and one Infantry Regiment the latter of whom saw service in China. This afternoon their Excellencies attended a Garden Party when 24 troops performed an extremely well-executed musical ride in which many of the figures were quite original and required a high standard of training and horsemanship. Other items in the afternoon's programme were exhibitions by performing horses and fights between rams and buffaloes. Their Excellencies left by special train for Jaipur at 10-30 p. m.

STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS AT JAIPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

An Agra correspondent writes to the Calcutta papers :—

In view of the Viceroy's visit to Jaipur, stringent measures have been adopted by the State regarding Bengali tourists. Even respectable visitors, going to celebrated shrines at Jaipur and Ambar, are not allowed entrance into the town, without being subjected to most scrutinising Police searches. Mr. B. P. Bose, proprietor of a Calcutta vernacular weekly, the *Bangabasi* with four other members of the staff of the *Telegraph* and *Bangabasi* had to undergo a similar search. He was not given shelter, even by a Bengali State official nor was he allowed to rent a house in which to stay for one night only. He was distinctly told, that he could only stay there under Police surveillance outside the city in one of the huts, where all Bengalis had to stay eventually through the kindness of the European stationmaster at Jaipur. He was allowed to stay in the waiting room till the Agra mail came. Learning from reliable sources, that the same stringent measures were being adopted in other Rajput States to be visited by the Viceroy, Mr. Bose and party were obliged to cancel further arrangements for visiting other shrines, and to leave Jaipur for Agra that very night.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Spirit of Optimism Prevailing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 27.

The *Pioneer* says that the disappointment is felt at the refusal of Nasir-ul-Mulk to aceept office in the new Persian Cabinet has given place to confidence in the wisdom of his choice to work unhampered by official duties for the advancement of his people. When the people in Teheran openly expressed their fears as to the fate of the new Government without the guidance of Nasir-ul-Mulk, it is stated thet explanations were forthcoming from influential quartess giving the reasons, which had led Nasir-ul-Mulk to refuse the position of Minister in Cabinet. It is pointed out that under the present circumstances the Persian Government will have the advantage of obtaining Nasir-ul-Mulk's independent criticism of all measures. Very probably he may gather round him some of the ablest men in the Mejlis and form a party of his own. It will undoubtedly lead to moderation as the Mejlis, as at present constituted, is a medley of men holding all shades of opinion and of different degrees of education.

The more exprerienced section of Nationalists in political affairs is looking forward with no little anxiety to the first few sessions of the Mejlis, as it will then be evident how the representatives of the people propose to conduct the affairs of the nation. Some of them are asking if there is any reasonable ground for believing that the new Mejlis will not end like the old Mejlis in endless and futile discussions. On the whole, however, a spirit of optimism prevails in Teheran, and from all accounts in other parts of Persia regarding the future of the new system of Government. It may be mentioned that the relations between Turkey and Persia at present moment are very satisfactory. Cordial messages have recently been exchanged between the young Shah and the Sultan.

Accounts from Tabriz show that great distress prevails among the people of that town. Hundreds have been rendered destitute, and there is a scarcity of food. The town is practically in ruins. The sufferings of the widows and orphans passes description. No steps have yet been taken by wealthy people in other parts of Persia to alleviate their sufferings, and appeals are to be made directly to them for funds.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

Further Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, OCTOBER 27.

At the Egmore Police Court before Mr. Bird Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed to-day of the case in which F. L. V. Joyce, late Manager, and C. Paramasiva Moodally, Cashier, Bank of Burma, are charged with falsification of accounts, etc.

C. Chan Shwe, a Chinese gentleman, who took his oath by burning a piece of yellow paper, examined by the Prosecuting Inspector, deposed that he was the representative of the Agents of the Burma River Transport Company and Rangoon Refinery Company. He proceeded to give evidence regarding certain transactions in Burma shares Joyce had with him.

Sub-Inspector Narayanasawmy Iyer of the Intelligence Branch deposed to having decoded certain telegrams in connection with the case. With the aid of the Code in use at the Bank of Burma, Madras Branch, witness gave translation of various telegrams which he decoded.

The first telegram was in these terms :—"To Bank of Burma, Rangoon. Urgent. Madras 22-8-09 19-50. Aude Sashiah has executed criminal proceedings against me for having overdrawn cash. Sealed bank. Seal now removed. My overdrafts Rs. 21,000. Sell all my shares. Credit net proceeds by telegraph. Remit by telegraph early to-morrow sterling 100,000 to provide for an emergeucy. Aude Sashiah willing to withdraw if Bank will not take action. If you will agree all are well. If not, I must go to penalty. Can you telegraph? I had your sanction to draw against shares in possession."

The second telegram was in these terms :—"Bank of Burma, Rangoon dated 22nd August 1909. Telegraph quickly Grant and Greatorex in terms of my telegram. Matter is very urgent."

Another telegram was :—"Telegraph quickly what account must be debited Grant and Greatorex in charge in the suit now pending."

Another telegram read :—"Referring to your telegram to-day Grant and Greatorex are Joyce's personal solicitors and he must pay costs."

C. Doraisawmy Moodelliar, late Assistant Cashier in Madras Branch of the Bank of Burma, next gave evidence. The case is proceeding.

THE BAY CYCLONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, OCTOBER 27.

The s. s. "Lindula," with the Calcutta mails arrived a day late yesterday having met a cyclone in the Bay. She left Calcutta on Friday and had fine weather until within fifty miles of Alguada, which was reached about 4 a.m. on Sunday. The Captain then found he had run into a cyclone as the barometer was falling, and the wind blowing a gale. Instead of trying to proceed he ran to the south-west until midday when the storm reached its height. Heavy rain and high seas continued with the wind blowing with great force, the vessel pitching heavily and shipping water before and after. At 4 p.m. it was found necessary to heave to and the vessel went slow with her head on to the seas until midnight when the sea began to abate and the voyage to Rangoon was continued No damage was done to the vessel, passengers or cargo.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"Our Miss Gibbs."

THE second new piece which the Bandmann Opera Company has introduced to Bombay during this visit was played to another crowded house at the Empire Theatre last evening. "Our Miss Gibbs" was one of a most popular musical plays in London during the last season and its run was a lengthy one. However, to Bombay play-goers its association with "The Arcadians" in this week's programme cannot help but give rise to unfavourable comparison. "The Arcadians" has been welcomed wherever it has been played as a return in some measure to the old-time comic opera and as a departure from the type of musical comedy which by constant repitition is becoming somewhat monotonous. All that one can say for "Our Miss Gibbs" is that it is a well representative member of a class of play which we all know very well, and one can easily think of a half-dozen or so of the same kind, which are neither better nor worse. There is plenty of fun to be found in the piece, plenty of bright music and several pretty songs, but all the time one feels the rather deadening effect of familiarity with the material.

So much of the play. Of its performance one can say nothing in fault. Mr. Harry Cole, for instance, versatile comedian as he is, has no difficulty in changing himself from at Arcadian—even a heavy-weight Arcadian—into a simple broad Yorkshire man who is absolutely lost to himself in London. Of course, he falls into trouble, and by sheer misfortune picks up, instead of his own, the bag which contains the Ascot Gold Cup. The Ascot Gold Cup, of course, because "Our Miss Gibbs" is almost painfully topical and the same cup and the "White City" are brought prominently, but without any great relevance into the piece. However, the robbery of the cup does at least introduce a character for which Mr. Dan Clifford seems pre-eminently fitted and which he played throughout neatly and tellingly, and with no uneasy effort for effect. He was evidently intended for "dude" parts and with that silly laugh of his which came with such a natural ripple, he managed to carry on without any grotesqueness even the absurd role of an amateur burglar, who with engaging frankness tells everybody exactly the last crib he cracked and exactly what swag he captured.

Miss Connie Leon emphasises the favourable impression she has already made in a few days of this week. Her pleasant voice gave her a happy introduction in "Pretty Mary," the song with which "Our Miss Gibbs" first appears in the prosaic surroundings of Harrod's stores. She is further an exquisite dancer and danced herself so much into the affections of her audience as into those of her many admirers at that famous emporium. There, by the way, to say something of the plot, she is in love with a courtesy lord,—no less of course, who appears disguised as a bank-clerk. He too happens to be the son of the owner of the famous gold cup, which again poor honest Tim—that is Harry Cole—is accused, through that unfortunate change of bags—of stealing. However, the very mild-mannered Earl readily accepts Mary, the shop-girl, as his daughter-in-law, and in him one is certainly a little disappointed, for amongst so much conventionality, the noble peer with family dignity so outrageously outraged might at least have been truculent.

Mr. Dan Clifford as the amateur cracksman, has, as a companion, a really slim professional—his coach—who loses no chance of making the most of his patron, and in this part Mr. Alfred Frith does exceedingly well. Miss Wilmet Karkeek has also a suitable part, which was heartily applauded from the gallery, and Miss Florence Beech and Miss Mabel Gregory play very nicely as Madam Jeanne, the modiste at Harrod's and Lady Elizabeth Thanet.

"Our Miss Gibbs" will be played again this evening, and the week we believe is to be completed with "The Belle of New York" and "The Merry Widow;" the latter on Saturday.

IT is understood that it is proposed that Mr. Justice Griffin of the Allahabad High Court will set as President of a Commission to decide some matters in dispute between the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Sultan of Sehi and Mohalla.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE "NAUGHTY NAUTCH." I CONFESS to a feeling of sympathy with the man who has written in favour of the nautch and the nautch-girl. It requires some courage to defend an institution which it is the fashion with the unco' guid to condemn. Men of mighty morals have formed associations in Madras and elsewhere for the suppression of the naughty nautch, as debasing and demoralizing. The dancing girl, they say, is a disreputable being, and therefore, we as good and honourable men, should have none of her music. It is soothing to our vanity to think that morally we are ever so much superior to the common herd. With these good people, to condemn the nautch is to imply the perfection of their own moral nature. I should not be so unfair as to attribute an unworthy motive to those who have a conscientious objection to the nautch. But they do not form the whole body of the opposition which has ranged itself against it. They carry puritans and pharisees in their train. Men who are carried away by cant, and men who are always afraid to depart from respectable conformity, go to swell the number. These latter must swim with the stream. They must not lose caste ; otherwise they are undone.

THE NAUTCH GIRL AND THE BALLET GIRL. I AM not insensible to the frailties of the dancing girl. But she is not always the great evil she is represented to be by purists. Many members of this class, considering their calling, are almost respectable when I find a songstress before me, whose music delighteth my ears and whose form delighteth my eyes, I should not care to weigh her private life in a nice balance. I should have no prurient curiosity to dive beneath the surface, to get behind the veil, in search of hidden deformities. I should not judge every individual very ill or very harshly, because she happens to belong to a class which is generally held to be questionable more or less. The puritanical strain is still running strong in the English nation ; yet they do not turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to the music-hall girl. It may be that the morals of some of the ballet girls fall short of perfection ; but the audience that derives so much pleasure from their performance does not insist upon first demanding a certificate of character. The pleasure itself is innocent, and the spectators are tolerant and charitable towards those who minister to it. Compared to the music-hall girl, the Indian dancing girl of the better class is the very type of decency and decorum, she does not array herself in costumes light as gossamer. She will disdain to show herself as pert, and lively and frisky before her admirers. It would ill consort with the gravity of the East. She is, if anything, rather overdressed, muffled up in thick folds. As a dancer, she is rather prim and prudish, compared to the Western. The movements are staid and sober, slow and rhythmical. They are a type of the slow-moving East and its languid atmosphere. Her stereotyped gestures, if they have no particular meaning in them and have not much grace, are at the same time, perfectly harmless. The songs are mostly lyrical, although the performance commences with a solemn invocation to the Supreme Being. The love songs do not, indeed, disclose the genius of a Burns or a Heine, but they are not necessarily indecent. Nay, the superior artist will never stoop to ribald music. There are stages of respectability even among nautch-girls, as there are in all strata of society, and the performance of one of the better class would be unobjectionable, even before women. Native ladies were allowed, on marriage and other festive occasions, to see the nautch, and no harm was ever done thereby, and no evil was ever thought of. The Naiquin is almost inevitable at Hindu wedding processions. She walks in front of the group of the females of the house, who bring up the rear. No one is scandalized. She is indispensable to the occasion. She has grown into an institution.

AN OLD INSTITUTION. THERE is a deep veiw of conservatism in me. I am partial to old things and established institutions. I have the associations which cling round an antiquity. I extend my predelictions even to hoary abuses, if they harbour an element of grace and kindliness in them. I feel drawn towards the King of Castile, who said that he would like old wood to burn, old books to read, old wine to drink, and old friends to converse with. The nautch and the Naiquin are an institution in the land. It is glorified by religious sentiment and religious traditions. The Naiquins form a class of their own, with its peculiar laws and customs, and its own divinity to worship. There is a village in Goa, peopled exclusively by them. The way lies through exceedingly pretty scenery, composed of fields and woods, tiny streams and lakes. On every new moon night, the deity of the temple, specially devoted to them, is taken out in procession, and paraded through the streets to the accompaniment of dancing and music. After it is reinstalled in its niche, there is more dancing and singing by the female votaries, which is continued till the small hours of the morning. "Prasad" is distributed at the close of the performance, and then everybody goes home with the consciousness of a duty well and truly done.

EFFECT OF ITS SUPPRESSION. THE suppression of the nautch-girl will not suppress vice, but will revive it in a more hideous form. If she is deprived of a respect-able means of living, she will be driven to a more objectionable mode of life. There is hardly any singing so sweet and attractive as that of the woman who has attained distinction in her art. The ordinary run of ustads are not distinguished for their voice, nay, they consider the proper cultivation of the voice to be a matter of very subsidiary interest. The essential part of music, according to them, lies in the performer's skill in the mere manipulation of sound, in a vocal exposition of the science of music, in a correct rendering of the various airs. It may be a very learned exposition, and it is appreciated by a few enthusiasts and connoisseurs. But it does not serve the real end of music, and the performance, especially when it is not accompanied by a good voice, becomes tiresome. I should not, therefore, wish true lovers of music to deny themselves one of the purest of pleasures, from a supersensitive, over-developed, moral sense. It is a pleasure which need not be demoralizing, save perhaps, to the moral valetudinarian. There are Naiquins and Naikuins. There are real artists, with whom singing is an honest profession; and shallow pretenders, with whom music is but a means to an end. My advocacy is mainly on behalf of the better class of singers. The decay of the nautch, as represented by them, will mean the decay of music in its most attractive form; and the suppression of the nautch-girl will result in the debasement of the class, promoting in any other way the cause of purity.

MR. R. M. PATEL. I HAD known the late Mr. R. M. Patel for a long number of years, and to know him was to like him. He is genial and affable, courteous and simple. He carried his honours and his position with perfect, genuine, modesty. Whether as leader of the Bar, or as a Judge of the Small Causes Court and subsequently of the Tribunal of Appeal, he was the same man still. Among his friends he was known by the fond appellation of Rustomba. He was one of the earliest batch of University graduates, and one of its best type. He was a sound lawyer and a capital judge. On the bench he distinguished himself by his legal acumen, quickness of grasp and unerring judgment. He knew how to combine tact and suavity with firmness. He had a remarkably clear head, and sound commonsense. Had he not been severely handicapped latterly by failing health, he would have distinguished himself still more in his profession.

DION.

UNDER the orders of the Local Government a census is to be taken of all firearms in the possession of persons residing in the Garo Hills district of Assam Valley districts division. The Deputy Commissioner of Garo Hills is taking the census.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT SATARA.

Replies to Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SATARA, OCTOBER, 26

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. Watson, Private Secretary, came here by motor, on Sunday at 6-30 in the evening and was received by Mr. Bonus, the Collector and other civilians including Mr. Palmer, the Sessions Judge, and Mr. Hume, the Police Superintendent.

On Monday, after a general programme His Excellency thereafter visited the new Deccan Education Society's new English school buildings. On entering His Excellency was received with an ode of welcome. He was shown over the buildings with which he was satisfied. Sir George was especially gratified to see that the school was open even for low caste boys of course with seperate seats. His Excellency was then taken to the school library hall, where he was garlanded by the Superintendent in the presence of the pupils.

In addressing them he said he was glad to visit the school and was much obliged by the kind invitation. He expressed regret for not being able to formally open the school-house last year as requested by the Society. He advised the boys to devote themselves to their studies without neglecting physical culture, to enable themselves to bear the responsibility that will fall upon them as citizens. Finally he advised them to fear their God and their King.

REPLY TO THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In reply to the Municipal address His Excellency said :—Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Council at Satara,—It gives me great pleasure to meet you to-day and to receive your loyal and encouraging address. It may be, as you say, that some of the glory of Satara has departed; but the great periods of military activity, whether in India or in Europe, have been associated with painful suffering on the part of the masses which history is apt to ignore, and I am inclined to believe that there may be greater general happiness than in the days when Maratha soldiers carried fire and sword from this beautiful spot to Calcutta. I note with pleasure that you fully realize the advantages of the Pax Britannica and that you are aware of the study progress which India is making under British guidance, with the co-operation of such bodies as yours and of Indians in every branch of the public service. It is, however, sadly true that famine and plague still, from time to time, lay a heavy hand upon this country and cause sufferings which we all deplore, but which have been borne with touching patience by the poor people.

As regards famine, by which in ancient days the populations of large areas were swept away, we are now better than ever able to bring organization to bear upon the relief of the people. I earnestly trust that we may be spared this calamity: but I can assure you that if it should befall, the Government of Bombay is fully prepared to act and would act without any delay. There can now be no question of getting food to the people. Railways and roads have removed that difficulty. What remains is a question of organization, of sympathetic administration and of promptitude. Meanwhile, it must be remembered that each year the area permanently protected against famine—the area in which the prosperity of the cultivator is assured—increases, and you may feel certain that the great Deccan projects under construction or planned will be pressed forward with all the means at the disposal of the Government.

FIGHTING PLAGUE.

Science has enabled us to understand how plague—the second great scourge of India—is disseminated and has provided us with a treatment which guarantees almost complete immunity. If rats could be kept out of dwellings and food stores, there would be no plague. If the people can be taken away from the haunts of rats plague will not spread ; but evacuation may be impossible on a large scale and may cause loss and hardships. If the people in an infected place will submit to inocculation the risk is reduced to insignificant proportions provided that this simple and painless operation is performed before infection has occured. It would be unreasonable to expect people to be inoculated in a place where plague did not exist ; but as soon as an outbreak occurs they ought to be induced to accept without delay, the protection which Government is ready to provide. This is what I have been trying to inculcate and I am glad to say that many of the newspapers have supported my efforts. The difficulty is to make the people understand, and this is a matter is which the help of public-spirited Indians can do what Government cannot accomplish. Should Satara be again visited by this terrible scourge, I beg you all to repeat and to increase the efforts already made to persuade the poor people to such protection.

I am well aware how much Satara has suffered in the part and how heavily the burden has fallen upon the Municipality here as in Poona. You have deserved the help that Government has given and I can assure you that we are always anxious to assist Municipalities which find themselves in difficulties from circumstances beyond their control.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

I take the greatest interest in all matters relating to education and as you know I wish to see a wide extension of primary schools. Government will make a further move in this direction next year, and I trust that our resources will enable us to carry on this policy until primary education is brought within reach of all who wish for it. I am very glad to hear that you are taking care of the depressed classes with whose hard lot I feel the deepest sympathy, and a hope that in time you may be able to make the experiment of night schools for the labouring classes. We have recently given increased grants to aid in raising the teachers' salaries, and I regard this as money very well spent.

It is my great wish to do more bridge work in the Deccan where it is much needed. The Mahuli bridge will, I am sure, be an advantage to you, and if either a public body or a private syndicate proposes to construct a light railway to link this important town with the Southern Maratha System, you may count on the support of Government. I believe that a cheap railway would in a short time be found to pay well, and I note with satisfaction that you do not agree with the people who tell us that railways are ruining India.

It is my strong belief that local bodies should be left as much as possible to conduct their own business and that this is the best form of general education in the management of public affairs. There will doubtless be mistakes in some cases ; but who does not make mistakes? I am sure that you will make good use of the new privileges which it is clear that you accept in the spirit in which they have been granted.

I am glad to know that the recent Goverament Orders associating Municipalities with the control of the liquor traffic meet with your appreciation. These orders are capable of wider extension if experience shows this to be desirable.

While I wish that all Municipalities should have a voice in the regulation of the liquor traffic, which Government desires to be so restricted as not to permit the growth of excessive drinking, I fear I cannot agree that the revenue from the sale of liquor should go to your coffers. Where this plan has been tried, a natural tendency to seek relief from taxation by an increase of liquor sales has generally manifested itself. I am not sure that this tendency might not arise in Satara, and in any case would there not be a certain inconsistency in devoting to education, as you propose, money derived from a source which we all trust that education will help to restrict?

I hope that a time may come when the extension of the jury system to Satara may be desirable ; but frankly I do not think we have reached this point.

WORK OF LOCAL BOARDS.

His Excellency also received an address from the District Local Board in reply to which he said :—Mr. President and members of the District Local Board,—The interesting sketch of the growth of local government in India which you have presented to me indicates good progress in the past and holds out bright hope for the future. Undoubtedly, as you point out, the Local Boards have done excellent work in road-making, in education, and in the opening of dispensaries. All these things tend to the good of the people and while it is most desirable that they should be entrusted to bodies like yours, I am very glad to know that the district officers have given you their "active interest and sympathetic guidance." I am sure that kindly assistance from Government and their officers will never fail you, and it is by co-operation in this sense that we can best promote the advancement the people.

I congratulate you warmly on your action in establishing a school of industry for the instruction of the artisan and agricultural classes, with scholarships to enable selected pupils to receive higher training. Much good can be done in this direction by spreading the practical knowledge which is greatly needed in India. The weavers' class attached to your school should help to benefit a valuable industry for which there is still room in spite of the great growth of factories. Veterinary dispensaries will also be a great boon to the people by teaching them how to manage their cattle, and to avoid the spread of the diseases which bring losses largely preventible, upon our cultivators.

PUBLIC NEEDS.

It is always a pleasure to me when bodies like yours are able to speak of the "generosity of the Government." Believe me that the Government desires to be generous; but our resources, like yours, have limitations and the problem of deciding which of numberless public needs is the most urgent must always be a difficult one. It appeared to me that a bridge at Mahuli was an urgent need of this district and I am happy to have been able to make a beginning with this important work. I believe with you, that traffic will thereby be stimulated and that in no long time Satara will be connected with the railway system to the great benefit of many local interests.

As I have said elsewhere, the Government is fully alive to the need for extending irrigation in the Deccan, and we have pressed for large sums for the purpose. The posibilities of this district will not be overlooked; but the Irrigation Commission wisely laid down that storage works should as a rule be confined to localities where there is a ghat catchmen with an assured rainfall, and Government have accepted this policy. Local storage in dry areas is liable to fail when water is most required and future projects will probably take the form of long canals supplied from reservoirs which can count on being filled.

Gentlemen: I accept with great pleasure and fullest confidence your expressions of loyalty and your emphatic condemnation of acts wholly foreign to all the best characteristics of the people of India, and tending to increase the difficulty, already great, of the task of Government. It is necessary to be firm; but firmness implies no lack of sympathy with the natural and legitimate aspirations to which Western education has given rise. You have testified to the sympathy you receive and you realise that India is steadily progressing under British guidance. Of that there is not the slightest doubt. In spite of the calamities which are beyond the power of human agency to avert, the condition and resources of the people are visibly improving. Even the poor cultivators of the dry Deccan have an easier lot than falls to the corresponding classes in many other countries. If British rule were weakened or withdrawn, forces of disorder would assert themselves with appalling results, and civilization would receive a setback too painful to contemplate. Full co-operation and mutual trust between the Government and the people are absolutely essential to the onward progress of India, and those who decline the one and labour to undermine the other are rendering a dangerous dis-service to their country. The reforms which Lord Morley has inaugurated are proofs that we desire more complete co-operation and fuller representation of Indian opinion that have hitherto been possible. If those reforms are accepted and worked in the spirit in which they are offered—the spirit of common effort for the general good—I hope and believe that this century will mark a notable advance towards prosperity and nationhood.

In conclusion, I thank you all for your kindly expressions towards myself. It is always a pleasure to me to go into the districts and meet the people face to face so that they may know me as a man and not as a Governor.

My two years in India have brought me great afflictions; but that have enabled me to understand the warm-hearted character of the Indian people which will always be a happy memory when I have gone from among them.

I am thankful that this year is bringing an abundant harvest which will lighten many burdens in this Presidency and will, I sincerely hope, shed the prosperity which I cordially wish to you and to all the people of Satara.

THE ARTHUR MEMORIAL.

His Excellency afterwards opened a memorial fountain erected by public subscription in memory of the late Mr. J. R. Arthur, Collector of Satara, and the Chairman of the Arthur Jalchatra Committee introduced the Governor's speech with the following words:—

Your Excellency and gentlemen,—In the first place I beg most respectfully to offer, on behalf of the Arthur Jalchatra Committee, our most sincere and grateful thanks to Your Excellency for your great kindness and condescension in accepting our invitation to perform the ceremony of opening the beautiful fountain and the garden (the garden yet in an infant state) in memory of the late Mr. J. R. Arthur, father of Mr. S. R. Arthur, who was recently our Collector. The history of this movement is briefly this. Mr. J. R. Arthur ruled over this District for 10 years, 1867-1877. I use the word 'ruled' advisedly because in those good old times a Collector was the Governor of his own District. Well, the late Mr. J. R. Arthur was a very sympathetic officer and gained great popularity by freely mixing with the people, studying their life, habits and wants and sharing their joys and sorrows. So popular did he become that within three years of his becoming Collector the Chief of Phaltan started a movement in 1870 to build a Jalchatra (fountain) and to lay out a small garden round it, in the name of the popular Collector, and subscribed Rs. 1,000 himself. The result was that within a short time a sum of Rs. 8,000 was promised of which about Rs. 4,000 were collected. A Committee called the "Arthur Jalchatra Committee" was formed to carry out the scheme and the late Mr. J. R. Arthur promised to give Rs. 500 himself for the erection of a clock tower in the garden. But the then Executive Engineer conceived a rather ambitious project and informed the Committee that their scheme could not be carried out for less than Rs. 12,000.

As the Committee had only Rs. 8,000 promised, the scheme hung fire. In the meanwhile, however, foundations had fortunately been laid for a fountain. The Committee waited in expectation of getting more subscribers, and also of getting an ample supply of water for their fountain from the large water-works then under construction, namely, the Kas Water Works, which were completed in 1883, at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Municipality. The unexpended balance of the subscriptions was deposited with the Local Municipality, and nothing more was done till about 1886 when the Committee of the Satara City Library obtained the written consent of the principal subscribers of the Arthur Jalchatra for the application of the balance of the fund to the erection of a Public Town Hall, in connection with the Library. This hall was built and was called the "Arthur Hall" So one memorial has already been raised. But the original idea of a Jalchatra, and a garden for the use of the common people was still cherished, and recently the same Chiefs, Sardars and leading citizens came forward with their contributions for carrying it out. The result of this, gentlemen, is before you....... a fine beautiful fountain of Italian marble and workmanship, and a garden which, as I said, is still in its infancy, round it. The total cost of the fountain and the garden has come to Rs. 6,400 of which the people contributed Rs. 3,000, the Municipality Rs. 500 in addition to undertaking their upkeep and the District Local Board Rs. 2,000. Mr. Arthur contributed Rs. 500 to the amount promised by his father and His Excellency Lord Lamington also kindly subscribed.

This, in short, is the history of the Arthur Jalchatra—work begun in 1870 and completed in 1909—a rather long space of time no doubt. But at last two memorials are actually in existence, a hall and a fountain and garden, which will prove a great boon not only to the people of this town, but to the large number of people from the district, who come here on business, as the garden and fountain are situated just in front of the Courts and the Mamlatdar and Police Kacheries.

I now beg that Your Excellency will be pleased to declare the fountain and garden open to the public.

THE "GOOD OLD TIMES."

His Excellency replied as follows:—Mr. Chairman and Members of the Arthur Jalchatra Committee, I am glad that you have asked me to perform this little ceremony. From the account which you have read it is clear that a good man can win the way to the hearts of the people and that his memory will be long cherished. It is now 32 years since the late Mr. Arthur left Satara; but it is 39 years since the movement which has brought me here to-day was first started. That movement led first to the building of the Arthur Hall and now it is completed by the fountain and garden which you ask me to declare open. You alluded, perhaps with a tone of regret, to the "good old times" when "a Collector was the Governor of his own district." It was certainly a great advantage that the Collectors of those times were able to live long among the people entrusted to their care, and I think that in these days changes are much too frequent. In the case of Satara it is remarkable that the son should have succeeded the father. The lot of the son fell in much more difficult times than the good old days, but in Mr. S. R. Arthur, you had a Collector who sought to follow in his father's footsteps, who cherished a strong affection for the people of this district and who would have been with us to-day if he had not been prevented by illness.

The memory of a just and good man is a precious possession and an inspiring example. This you realize and I do not think that such a memory could be more appropriately enshrined than in this beautiful fountain and the garden which is to surround it. In an arid country water symbolizes the supreme need. To the hearts of men sympathy represents all that is best, bringing out the good which exists in all of us and beautifying the lives which give and receive it.

I have now great pleasure in declaring the Arthur Fountain and Garden to be open to the public, and I dedicate both to the sympathy between two races which stand and must continue to stand in close relations to each other—the sympathy that alone can enable them to work on together for the happiness and advancement of the people of India.

On his way back to the Residency, His Excellency paid a short visit to the Civil Hospital.

DASARA AT JAMNAGAR.

Speech by the Jam Saheb.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, OCTOBER 25.

Yesterday morning a grand Durbar was held in the Badminton House in the new Pratap Willas Palace. There were present the elite of Jamnagar, the members of the Royal family, Bhayats, officers, and the leading gentry of the city. The hall was luxuriously decorated and accommodated about four hundred people, who had come to make their obeisance to H. H. the Jam Saheb as is customary on Dasara Day. All the gentlemen present made the "Ghol" ceremony. After which Mr. Dayashanker, one of the leading vakils, addressed the assembly and referred in eulogistic terms to H. H. the Jam Saheb and to the great solicitude he has always evinced for the welfare of his subjects ever since his installation.

Mr. Gulabchand Dhadha, the well-known leader of the Jain community, spoke of the great good fortune of the Jamnagar people in having as their "Lord and Master" a prince endowed with such good qualities, both of head and heart.

Vaid-Shastri Manishanker of Jamnagar then read an address which a deputation of the leaders of the community presented to His Highness in a casket of gold engraved in oriental workmanship. His Highness then addressed the assembly as follows:—

It gives me great pleasure to find you all assembled here on this auspicious day and receive from you this address as the expression of your heart-felt affection for me. A ruler's true happiness lies in the sincere devotion and implicit confidence of his people. I am exceedingly pleased to see that I have been fortunate enough to secure both this devotion and this confidence. You say, that the words I uttered on the occasion of my installation lie engraved on your hearts. I am glad, it is so, for they lie equally engraved on my heart and it is my firm determination that my actions small confirm to that high standard of conduct. I then laid down those principles for the past, for the present as well as for the future. You have alluded in terms of praise to my efforts to relieve the sufferings of my people, whenever the dire epidemic of plague has appeared in the city, but I feel that I am not entitled to any special credit for doing what I can to help them in times of such misfortunes. If the people owe certain duties to the ruler, the latter is not free from a similar obligation to those over whom he rules. I should regard that ruler as failing in his duties who neglected to help his people in such times of distress. The requirements of modern civilization in the direction of improved administration and method of Government and the development of arts, industries, and commerce in all of which I fear we are so backward, require ways and means and other resources for their accomplishment. Unfortunately our state has passed through a series of bad years commencing from the latter part of the rule of my reverened father Jamshri Vibhaji and up to the time of my predecessor Jam Jassaji. These bad years and other circumstances of which there is no necessity of giving details here have entailed great financial strain on the resources of the state. Such conditions have made our task carrying out reforms and improvements difficult and I find myself hampered in my schemes for the amelioration and well being of my subjects. Fortunately the two and half years that have elapsed since my accession to the gadi have been fairly good ones and we are somewhat better off though not to the extent we should desire. Nevertheless, I hope to be able to take in hand and carry out in a short time certain important improvements in the State and projects for the advancement of commerce, industry and the prosperity of our people and State. These schemes, I feel confident, will conduce to the growth of commerce and the increased prosperity and well being of my subjects.

Hii Excellency the Governor is, I am glad to say, to pay a visit to Kathiawar in January next and if things go right I intend to avail myself of that opportunity to request H. E. the Governor to turn the first sod of the Jamnagar Dwarka-Railway which will bring Khambhalia and Salaya in railway communication with the outside world, besides giving as an opportunity of welcoming so illustrious a guest and representative of our Sovereign.

I consider myself fortunate in being able to secure the loyalty and affection of my beloved subjects, and it is with a feeling of genuine pride that I say so publicly and in presence of this assembly. It is my earnest wish that I may always find it possible to indulge in this pride. I am here in the midst of Bhayats, officers and subjects and again on both sides of me on the walls of this hall are ranged many of my distinguished brother princes of India and here over my head stands a likeness of our beloved Emperor, whose name I am glad you receive with such loud and loyal applause here in the presence of all these, with full sincerity of heart I repeat the words I said on the occasion of my installation. "In the prosperity, happiness and well being of my people shall rest my prosperity, happiness and well being." Dasara is the most sacred day of the year to the Hindu community and specially to us Rajputs from times immemorial. On this sacred day and amidst such surroundings I repeat these words.

I pray to God that the feelings of loyalty and affection you entertain towards me may always continue and prove of the greatest help to me in all my actions of the future and that you may always appreciate the real spirit underlying my orders and actions and those of my officers and so appreciating them obey honour and trust them and may you all ever give me just reason to feel proud of my state and of my beloved subjects.

The speech gave great satisfaction to the leading citizens and all present. After the usual distribution of pan-sopari and attar the Kacheri broke up. His Highness then left the hall amidst loud cheers of the assembly and drove to the Hazur Bangalow in the state carriage escorted by His Highness's own body-guard.

The festivities also included an imposing procession to the worship of the Sani plant outside the city.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OCTOBER 25.

Navratri week passed off very well here. The Ashtami Havans at the Darbar-Gadh, Mahaluxmi temple and Dewan's house were well attended.

On Dussera day the town had a gay appearance as almost all the houses in the town were colour-washed or painted and at night there were illuminations. The Dussera procession was a grand affair, All the Rayasat of the State had been marshalled and marched to the Shami tree. The minor Thakor Saheb Bahadursinghji, Prince Lukhdirji, Heir-apparent of Morvi, the Administrator, Mr. T. Owen and the Political Agent at Gohlewad, Captain Strong were present in the procession.

The Dussera mud-sports consisting of 12 events were thoroughly enjoyed by the people. The prizes to the winners were given away at the hands of Mrs. Strong, Captain Strong having added amounts to several prizes from his own pocket.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESSES.

Non-Delivery of Messages.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO BOMBAY CHAMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry, to the Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the much-discussed question of telegraphic addresses:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 839, dated the 1st October 1909, regarding the treatment by the Telegraph Department of telegrams bearing insufficient address. You ask that further information may be supplied as to the interpretation of what constitutes a sufficient address in the case of non-registration. Much discussion has taken place on this question in the course of past two months and letters from some of the principal Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations have been laid before the Government of India containing the views of these bodies on the whole subject. The Government of India have carefully considered these representations and I am now to communicate to you the general conclusions at which they have arrived on the various suggestions that have been made.

In para. 2 of my letter to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce No. 5233-153, dated th 20th July, the situation which had arisen consequent on the increasing tendency to curtail addresses and the difficulties with which the Telegraph Department was in consequence confronted were set forth. From the criticisms which have been passed on the orders that were then issued, the Government of India consider that a certain amount of misconception exists as to the functions of the Telegraph Department in respect of the delivery of messages. A staff of messengers is kept at each Telegraph Office who take out for delivery telegrams as they are received. If a messenger has to spend his time searching for any addressee as has hitherto been too frequently the case, telegrams accumulate at the Telegraph Office and the whole system of delivery is thrown out of gear. The case of the Post Office is different. Postman as he goes round his beat can make enquiries about a doubtful address without inconvenience or delay in his work. But when telegrams have to be dealt with which are sent out individually as received, it is obvious that rapid delivery such as improved transmission of messages over the wires demands, cannot be effected so long as the delivery staff is constantly having to search for addressees whose whereabouts can only be ascertained by looking up directories or by making enquiries in different localities of the place to which the message is addressed. It was this consideration which induced the Government of India to take up the subject of the addressing of telegrams and to insist on a closer observance of the rules in the Telegraph Guide.

For the purpose of the matter under discussion the question of addresses on telegrams may be suitably considered according as the telegrams are for delivery to firms who largely use the telegraph or to persons who receive messages only occasionally. It was in connection with the former of these cases that the Government of India found it necessary to lay down that the full name of the firm should be given in the address or that the system of registration of an abbreviated address should be resorted to. In this respect I am to point out that no new departure was being made by the issue of these orders. Rule 32 (13) of the Telegraph Guide has been in force for many years and it lays down that registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name as is the case when a single name is used instead of the full designation of a firm and that telegraph officers can decline to deliver such telegrams if after notice has been given the address has not been registered. The view has been pressed upon the Government of India that a 'well-known firm has the right to have its telegrams delivered by reason of its identity with a particular name. This view the Government of India cannot accept. As stated in para. 3 of my letter to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce the Telegrah Department cannot give preferential treatment to any particular firm by reason of its having an uncommon name. The practice which has been allowed to grow up notwithstanding the rule in the Telegraph Guide which has been quoted, has given an undue advantage to certain firms as compared with others who registered their addresses and the former cannot complain if this inequality is removed. The Telegraph Department cannot discriminate between particular firms, and the Government of India must maintain the principle that either an abbreviated address should be registered or in the alternative that the full name of the firm or particulars of address or occupation should be given.

The Government of India have in this connection considered the question of a reduction of the rate at present charged for the registration of an address in the case of firms with places of business at several centres. The annual charge for registration is now Rs. 10, a rate which is much below what is charged in other countries, being about three-fifths of the rate in the United Kingdom and two-fifths of the rate charged on the continent of Europe. In view of the lowness of the existing rate the Government of India have decided that the fee of Rs 10 should remain in force when the number of addresses registered is 10 or under: for the second 10 addresses the fee will be reduced to Rs. 5 and for any number of addresses over 20 the fee will be Rs. 3.

I am now to turn to the second of the two cases mentioned in paragraph 3 of this letter, namely the case of persons who do not regularly receive messages, and who cannot be expected to register an address. The directions on this subject in the Telegraph Guide, to which a reference is particularly requested, are contained in Rules 25, 26 and 27. These lay down that the address must contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or enquiry. For large towns the name of the street and the number of the house must be given or in the absence of these particulars the profession of the adressee or any other relevant information. Even for small towns the name of the addressee must, if possible, be accompanied by additional particulars to guide the office of destination in effecting delivery.

On the 11th of February last the Director-General of Telegraphs issued a notice which was posted at all Telegraph Offices in India stating that an address consisting only of the name of the adressee and place of destination without further indication of the identity of the addressee would be considered as failing to satisfy the conditions laid down in the Telegraph Guide and that no special effort would be made to effect delivery of a telegram so addressed. This action taken with the view to enforcing better compliance with the rules gave rise to much public comment and it appeared that in particular places too strict an interpretation was being put upon the instruction that no special effort would be made to effect delivery. The Director General of Telegraphs accordingly at the beginning of September enjoined the exercise of greater discretion in carrying out the rules and directed that in small towns to which Rule 27 applies delivery should not be withheld of telegrams intended for person about whose identity there could be no doubt. And in the case of less well known persons, if the address gave any indication of identity besides the surname, reasonable endeavours should be made to deliver. The Government of India consider that these instructions sufficiently meet the requirements both of the public and the Telegraph Department.

In this troublesome matter, it is for the public to assist the Department by reasonable compliance with what is required in coping with a difficulty which seriously interfered with the rapid despatch of telegraph business. And the Telegraph Department will undertake delivery so long as no doubt can exist as to the identity of the addressee and no special search or enquiry is necessary in contravention of Rule 25.

A suggestion has been made that instead of reporting as undelivered, telegrams which do not contain a sufficient address, a fee should be charged for delivery to be recovered from the addressee. The Government of India are unable to see their way to the adoption of this course and they believe that the orders which have been issued make it unnecessary to further consider the matter. In the case of firms with registered addresses delivery will be undertaken, even if the address differs from that which has been registered. In the case of persons who do not regularly receive messages telegrams sent to large towns must be properly addressed. If they are not, the Telegraph Department could not in any case ensure delivery. In the case of such persons living in small towns if the addressee is well known or if the address contains particulars which are likely to lead to delivery the Department will endeavour to deliver. If the address is insufficient even according to these conditions the simplest plan is to inform the sender who can then advise further particulars. The Government of India consider that the prescription of a penalty on insufficient addresses, such as has been proposed, would only lead to further controversy, and they believe that attention has now been called to the necessity for furnishing the Telegraph Department with proper addresses on telegrams and the orders which have been issued for the exercise of discretion in advising non-delivery will accomplish all that is desired and that it is unnecessary to complicate the question by introducing a condition which might lead to further misunderstanding.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued from page 4.)

The record for height was also won by a biplane under the guidance of the Frenchman Henri Rougier, who attained a height of 194 meters in September at Breschia. The monoplanes, owing to the fact that they cut through the air much more easily, can make better use of their motor power, and consequently, have a greater chance in speed contests; they also can do better in a high wind. Latham's Antoinette, with its elegant shape, its slightly curved and adjustable wings, its powerful motor, and its well placed propeller, gives the impression of being an especially reliable apparatus. The German machines, which are now entering the competition, are all monoplanes of different designs. The astonishingly simple and small aeroplanes used by Bleriot have done splendid work, but require an enormous amount of skill on the part of the person in control.

There remain three points on which the whole attention of inventors must be fixed. Firstly, the production of an absolutely reliable motor, the action of which must guarantee an easy ascent when there is no wind. The ground prepared for this purpose at Berlin is admirable, and the numerous futile attempts made to leave the earth, show that engineering is in this branch, still in its swaddling clothes. Secondly, a better material must be discovered from which the propeller can be made than any of those at present in use. The high rate of rotation (1,200 to 1,400 revolutions per minute) causes invisible defects to develop in the best steel, and finally leads to a break. The catastrophe to the French airship "La Republique" shows how fatal can be the results of a hidden defect of this kind. Experince alone can show whether wood is not a better material for this purpose, but this latter material has the advantage that, when a split develops, the whole thing does not immediately break in two pieces. Thirdly, there is the danger of the heavy fall which ensues, when anything goes wrong with the heavier-than-air machine and which has already cost several lives. A novel appliance in the way of powerful springs has just been attached to a German aeroplane by means of which it is hoped, both, to facilitate the act of leaving the ground, and also to break greatly the effect of a fall. Many years will doubtless pass by before all these present defects in the aeroplane are satisfactorily done away with. For the present flying is nothing more than a dangerous sport. Nothing but the skill and science of the aviator himself can avert disaster. This is the explanation of the different results achieved by the same machine in the hands of a novice, it will hardly leave the ground, whereas in the hands of an expert, it can accomplish marvels. It order that progress may be made, avaitors must have every opportunity afforded them to practice and make experiments, and to get every ounce of work out of the machines at their disposal. It is absolutely essential for success that suitable aerodromes for this sport be provided, and that they be thrown open for the use of those interested. The "Deutsche Flugplatz Gessellschft" has constructed an aerodrome of this kind at Johannisthal, a suburb of Berlin; the course in question is quite flat, and measures 2 1-2 kilometers round the inner side of the track. Similar aerodromes are to be constructed in other parts of Germany. By means of similar, measures, and by promoting meetings and offering prize to be competed for in all lands slumbering talents will be aroused; experts will learn from one another and mutually spur one another, on until the art of scientific aerial navigation on the heavier-than-air system will make as rapid progress as the airship has done.

L. ASCH.

THE PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 27.

On the occasion of the aniversary meeting of the Punjab Muslim League at Lahore a cable was received from the London branch and His Higeness the Aga Khan and Mr. Amir Ali wishing the meeting complete success. Telegraphic messages were also received from the Eastern Bengal and Western Bengal and Madras Presidency and the Deccan Muslim Leagues as well as from the Raja of Jehangirabad, the Prince of Arcot, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, the Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk and Haji Mosa Khan, Hon. Secretary of the All India Muslim.

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

(Continued from page 4.)

She is unselfish! Ask the anxious toiler, struggling day by day to do his duty to those dependent on him, what his opinion is of an unselfishness which, for a dress or an useless gew-gaw, will multiply his difficulties tenfold. Who are the earners? Men! Who are the spenders? Women! Surely, there is something radically wrong here! She is patient! Aye, if patience and unreasoning querulousness are the same thing. She is gentle and pitiful! What said the stricken gladiator when his despairing eyes saw those down-turned thumbs? And as it was then so is it now. She is pure! Yes? God grant it so. In the hypocritical fashion of the day, we always attribute the degradation of a woman some primary fantastic wrong, that she has suffered; deliberately blind to the facts, that she continues her course of life from choice. Is it not it is her natural inclination that the blame is entirely her own? "Gay" women! God, the mockery of it—Besides them there are those tens of thousands who, in heart, are really as they are. Is it not only a matter of opportunity, expediency, price and environment? I am quite prepared to be called a cynic and a brute—invective is woman's usual weapon when a truth strikes home—but no honest thinking man will gainsay me when I assert, that he can tell instinctively whether the subtle aura of solicitation clings to any given woman. She may not know it, she would rise in indignant and virtuous protest if told that she meant it, but, ignorant or indignant, it is there all the same.

What of the American millionairess who sells herself for a coronet? Would she not just as readily sell this in turn for a crown? And, therefore, in what way does she differ from her sister of the streets? It is but a question of differential value. A theatre is a theatre, whether we pay a shilling for a stall in Whitechapel, or a guinea for the same accommodation in Piccadilly. One is gilded the other is not—therein only lies the difference. To how many men, I wonder, does it ever occur that woman attributes a totally different meaning to the word "love" than they do: indeed that she is constitutionally incapable of grasping their interpretations of it? Granting fully, the passionate impulse in man, there is something beyond all that, which raises it far above the purely animal into the realm of the spiritual; prompting him to acts of self-sacrifice and self-abnegation and opening up to him glorious vistas of heaven's pathways rosy in the dawn and dream of the divine. Thrice happy he, who when the storm and stress of passion has worn itself out, finds himself in the calm and peaceful haven, born of respect and acknowledged worth. Such feelings are unknown to women: she is incapable of them. To her, love and acquisitiveness are synonymous terms. Mendicant by nature, her perpetual cry is, Give! And even as the daughter of the horse-leech, her capacity of absorption is inexhaustible. She takes everything, she gives nothing! Observe how complacently she accepts vicarious honour. How tenaciously she will claim precedence over her sister because, not she, but her husband, has attained preferment. She may be the most hopeless fool that ever walked the earth and, in the abstract, have about as much claim to vicarious adulation as the expensive gown which clothes her, but that does not affect her acceptation of the situation one iota. The explanation is, that woman can only see effect, cause has no meaning for her. She can neither understand that the existent effect is the necessary resultant of antecedent cause, nor, that the actions of the present must produce, in the future, similar effect. Colloquially, she cannot see an inch in front of her nose. The outcome is naturally disastrous; on the one hand, she blames anyone, or anything, for present trouble except the true delinquent (herself), and, on the other she resents the restraint which endeavours to prevent her doing things which must inevitably produce like fruit. A woman is never in the wrong in her own estimation—I will not say judgment, for she is void of that attribute—she is never the sinner, but always the victim. All of which brings us back to the original thesis: her egoism is incalculable and her vanity immeasureable.

Is there no remedy then? Yes, but it will never be adopted until we recognise the inherent rottenness of our present social system; until man, coerced by the weight of an ever-increasing burden, throws false sentiment aside, asserts his superiority, and relegates woman to her proper sphere. In one sense it is a subordinate position, and rightly so, for nature so decreed it; in reality, it is co-ordinate, co-equal and correlative—the one is a complement of the other. One feasible remedial measure, however, suggests itself, which is to make women responsible for their own debts; or, in other words, to enact, that if tradesmen give credit to women, without the written authority of their husbands, then they have no remedy in law against him. I believe such a measure would be productive of much good: on the one hand, it would discourage the speculative tradesman whose methods—none too reputable—are to lure feather-headed women into unauthorised extravagance, trusting to the loyalty and dread of publicity on the part of the husband for payment; and, on the other, it would bring home to those same feather-heads, what the meaning of liability really is. For one thing it would place a summary check on the wicked waste in modern dress; a condition which, although the subject of witticism and irony, is a matter of the gravest import, as many a struggling man knows to his bitter sorrow. There is no reason whatever, why a woman's dress should cost more than a man's, and the sooner this is recognised the better. There is no need to adopt outre costumes, as certain dress reformers have tried to do—such are doomed to failure,—but it is certain that a rational and inconspicuous costume is easily enough designed, which will have the advantages of being inexpensive, serviceable, durable and becoming, instead of expensive, irksome ephemeral and hideous. Will any sane man tell me why a woman should wear lace at a guinea a foot on her lingerie, cover her stockings with gorgeous silk sewing, or spend £50 a year in gloves? My idea is that she would be wiser to discard the 12-button disfigurements and try soap and water instead.

And one last point before I close: I believe the writing is already upon the wall, that woman has well-nigh worked out her own condemnation, and the pendulum is nearing the rebound. Unbridled, self-indulgence and eccentricity, is bearing its natural fruit. The extremists, whose mental equilibrium is even more unstable than the majority, are now shrieking for, what they are placed to term, equal rights with men. Poor fools, they cannot see that they are striving to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. Grant their demand, and what is the logical outcome—irrespective of their loss in the forfeiture of their present privileges? If they vote for representatives clearly, they have a right to represent. As women are in a large majority, it may well follow that the majority of the House of Commons will be women. It would be a curious position if, in the strain of delicate international relationships, our feminine Foreign Secretary was engaged in adding to the population and her colleague, the War Minister, was struggling with the aberrations of the climacteric. Methinks, that even the jelly-fish altruism of modern so-called thought, would kick before the realisation of such a climax, that the "lex talionis" would re-assert itself, and that the militant female suffragette or maniac, would find herself, "nolens volens," relegated anew to her nursery and cooking-pots, there to meditate on the tyranny of the beast called man.

To some I may appear flippant, to others ironical and even brutal; but, however, that may be, I am desperately in earnest. I have been through the fire as my scorched and quivering flesh bears testimony; the barbed and blood-stained arrow has buried itself deep in my shuddering soul; I have drained the cup of marah and misery to the bitter dregs. Conscious of no lapse from the path of duty, knowing that I have done my earnest honest best, filled with an intense yearning for the peace and sympathy of a home.—I am alone! I hoped otherwise, I humbly believe that I deserved that it should be otherwise, but it is not so ordained. Therefore, with what resignation I can summon up, I plough my lonely furrow, trying to maintain my courage to the end—that end which cannot now be far off:—

"Oh woman is our hours of ease"! . . . .
God forgive you! May He judge twixt you and me.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has been pleased to accept a copy of Mr. Herbert Sherring's recently published work, dealing with the ancient warrior legends of Rajputana, entitled "The Romance of the Twisted Spear, and other Tales in Verse." The author is the Vice-Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Oct. 29

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday morning brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Acklon, Mrs Spencer
Bailey, Mr G H
Baxter, Mr R A
Brown, Mrs B H
Babington, Miss
Cave-Browne, Lt H
Campbell, Lt C R
Criddle, Miss A
Crosthwaite, Capt and Mrs H L
Condor, Mr J C
Darson, Mr and Mrs J
Downs, Miss C C
Gould, Rev O B and 3 children
Given, Miss M
Hall, Lt E G
Howard, Mrs and 2 children
Hemphill, Rev and Mrs W L
Jones, Rev M S G
Jex Blake, Mr T A
King, Miss
Knight, Mr and Mrs T
Littlejohn, Miss C
Lorimer, Mr and Mrs J C
Pearce, Mr F L
Reed, Lt T
Richards, Mr J W
Riordon, Mr K M O
Seagrave, Capt T O
Sales, Mr H S
Stoddart, Lt G
Thomson, Mr and Mrs J M
Walland, Mr and Mrs T G child and inft
Wilson, Mr and Mrs J

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Jackson, Mr and Mrs E L
Jackson, Mr E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arstruther, Capt R A
Atkinson, Mr C M
Ains Worth, Mr J I
Addington, Col Hon H W
Browin, Lt-Col
Baddeley, Col and Mrs C
Banon, Mr C T
Bagshawe, Mr and Mrs F W and inft
Beville, Major F G
Bonnerjie, Miss S H
Baker, Mr Percy
Carr, Mr C A
Cutting, Mrs J E
Chadwick, Lt
Carron, Mr
Canning, Mr
Clarke, Mr J R
Dallas, Col and Mrs C M
Douglas, Major W B
Delmerick, Mr C S
Donld, Mr R J S
Dodd, Mrs and child
Dean, Mr J G
Dixon Rev T, M and Mrs
Edwards, Lt B D
Foster, Mr C W
Fisher, Mr H
Franks, Miss
Farrington, Sir H A
Gale, Mr and Mrs H
Gait, C I E, Mr A E
Gait, Mrs
Grant, Capt W D
Hewitt, Mr B H
Honey, Mr W S G
H H the Rajah Kuwar Shatpura
Hughes, Sir Walter
Hughes, Lady
Hey, Capt W
Johnstone, Mr and Mrs J W D
Kennedy, Mr G S
Kaye, Mr E
Kaye, Mrs G
Lyle, Mr G H
Livayne, Miss R B
Monohan, Mr and Mrs G J
Milne, Mr A R
Macral, Capt J
McPherson, Mr S
Mahbett, Mr G D W
Marsden, Mr G
Marshall, Mr J D
Maxwell, Major and Mrs A
Malcolm, Mr W S
Moyer, Col C H L
Meyer, Mrs and inft
McCartney, Mr W H J
Norman, Mr A F
Napier Mr A B
Oldham, Mr R D
O'Donnell, Mrs
Priston, Capt W G
Plowden, Mr C
Pennell, Mrs child and infs
Phillips, Major T R
Palin, Col G W
Rowlins, Mr E A
Routh, Mr A V
Rogers Ford, Mr W H
Robertson, Mrs
Swayne, Mrs H G C
Smith, Miss D
Steele, Major and Mrs
Stoddart, Lt G
Scooner, Miss
Solans, Mr L B
Suter, Dr M
Seton-Kan, Mr H W
Tighe, Col M T
Tweedy, Hon Mr and Mrs G and child
Traill, Mr Thos
Tindall, Mr and Mrs C
Turner, Col and Mrs F G
Trimmer, Mr J W A
Volger, Mr and Mrs H
Wild, Rev and Mrs
Wigram, Major N

FROM BRINDISI.

Blaschock, Mr H
Denshaw, Lt T
Ewart, Mr J M
Gourment, Hon Mr G
Glade Mr D H
Hogarth, Mr W H
Kirby, Mr J Campbell
Meston, C S I Mr J S
Talbot, Mr W S

FROM PORTSAID.—Cazenove, Mr. E.

FROM ADEN.—Robertson, Mr.

FOR KARACHI.

Covernton, Mr S H
Dansterville, Col and Mrs T C and child
Dunn, Mr H
Ghatfield, Mr G E
Lee, Major A W H
Jacques, Major and Mrs F
Sexton, Capt E G
Shinwell, Mr V

Per s. s. "City of Athens," Oct. 29.

The Ellerman (City and Hall) Line s. s. "City of Athens," Commander Wm. Knaut, is due to arrive on the 29th instant, when passengers will be landed at "O" shed, Prince's Dock, at about 10-30 a. m.

LIVERPOOL TO MARSEILLES.—Castle, Mrs

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Arnall, Miss
Bean, Mr B C L
Bingham, Hon H T
Brownrigg, Mr F W
Cooke, Mr W I
Cunningham, Miss A
Eccles, Miss
Edwards, Miss
Evans, Mr A O
Fisher, Miss
Fitzherbert, Mr R A
Foster, Mr J F G
Gordon, Mr A
Green, Mr C W F
Hatheway, Miss C
Hatecook, Mr R
Hemming, Rev C H
Hemming, Mrs and child
Hickey, Mr F P B
Jefferis, Mr C E
Lakes, Miss N C
Livingstone-Learmonth, Mr P
Leatherdale, Miss F E
Lee, Mr O Oliff
Lyle, Mr T M
Mackinnon, Mr J
Mitchell, Mr K G
Musser, Mrs H A and 2 infants
Runciman, Miss
Spooner, Mr A H
Taylor, Mr H W O
Thom, Miss
Townsend, Mr J C H P
Townsend, Mrs
Ward, Mrs C L child and nurse
Watts, Miss
Wilbraham, Miss S Baker
Yeld, Mr P H

Collier, Mrs F child and 2 infants
Dickson, Mrs T and infant
Flockhart, Mr A R
Flockhart, Mrs
Follarton, Mr E
Lewis, Mrs D
Little, Mr R
Mason, Mr D
Shaw, Mr W D
Shaw, Mrs child and infant
Waddell, Mrs J M and 2 infants
Warren Mrs G and 2 infants

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Castle, Miss E G
Smith, Mrs H Dill and
child
Smith, Miss Amiee

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Addis, Mr A W C
Addie, Mrs
Arnold Mrs A S
Banyard, Mrs R M
Bell, Mr H J
Bell, Mr H J
Bell, Mrs
Blenkinsop, Mr
Blankinsop, Mrs Infant and Aya
Eddington Mrs M and child
Macivor, Capt J
McMichael, Mr J F
Moran, Mr F C
Moran, Mrs
Robson, Dr R G
Robson, Mrs
Skyrianos, Mr J A
Taylor, Mr A
Taylor, Mrf
Watson, Mr E
Watson, Lieut T N
Astley, Capt
Moore, Mr H G E

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Dumbea," Oct. 28.

Passengers to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Dumbea" on the 28th inst. at 12 noon from stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 11·45 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Princes' Dock Disinfection Station, at 8·30 a.m. with all their kits:—

Parek, Mr C J
Jeweller, Mr B R
Krishen, Mr Sarb
Collett, Mr J J and infant
Manger, Lt
Bose, Mr S M
Nur Mahomed, Mr
Collett, Master F J
Ardeshir Shapurji, Mr
Manger's Servant
Tenot, Mr
Guillot, Mr, Mrs and child
Violet, Mr
Bouchenton, Mr
Ballars, Mr
Dupont, Mr
Danby, Mr and Mrs
Vettorini, Mr, Mrs and 2 children
Treston, Mr F
De Chatillon, Mr and 3 children
Cassobonne, Mr
Droguet, Mr
Cameron, Mr and Mrs
Stokes, Mr
Russell, Mr R P
Conty, Mr

ADEN.

Best, Mr C
Girling, Mrs and 3 children

PORT SAID.—Bougnol, Mr V

SUEZ.—Khanoum, Mrs

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed, Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LACE AND EMBROIDERY.

The new section, recently opened, of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington is, writes our lady correspondent in London, a veritable Bonheur des Dames. Not that men may not spend delightful hours there, but the endless array of silks velvets, tapestries, and embroideries now displayed to full advantage make a special appeal to women. In the lace section at South Kensington we may study both needle-point and pillow-made lace. One of the most striking exhibits, placed at the entrance to the lace gallery, is an alb of soft pleated linen, with a deep flounce, collar and cuffs of exquisite rose-point lace. The flounce, nearly three feet deep, is as perfect a specimen as one may wish to see of the seventeenth-century Venetian. "For a man, too; what a waste!" I heard someone exclaim. But then the man was a priest, and the Church of Rome has fabulous stores of precious lace, the Pope's collection being the richest in the world. Close to are some exquisite pieces of Venetian "point de neige," which also form part of the Bolckow bequest. This is the most minute of all needle-point work the tiny circlets of loops raised in relief giving the blossoms of the exclusively floral design an ethereal touch which is quite fairy-like. This lace is innocent of ground mesh or reseau, the separate blossoms being united only by "brides picotees," slender bars ornamented with tiny loops or "picots." The lace known as "point d'Angletterre," on the other hand, made originally in the Flemish towns and smuggled into England at a time when the importation of foreign lace was forbidden, had invariably a ground work of this reseau which was a feature of English-made lace. An ambitious attempt at a picture is seen in a set of Spanish needle-point lace for a Cardinal's vestments, dated 1640. In the centre the archangel Michael, holding a cross and a pair of scales, is drawn standing on the protrate form of Satan, a design to symbolise the triumph of Christianity. Another piece of French needle-point lace (point de France), dating from the end of the 17th century, has a marvellous array of figures and objects, including a lady of quality seated upon a bird with spread plumage, and shaded by a draped canopy; attendant ladies, one with a cockatoo, another carrying a little dog, and a flower-stand under which a man is playing the violoncello, and a lady a spinet. In pillow-made lace the figures on the whole stand out better. A 17th century example, which may be Milanese or Flemish, has a border of very close work consisting of repetitions of this group: a lady playing a lute, a cupid flying towards her, with a flaming heart in one outstretched hand, and a third figure, with a flowing scarf so skillfully applied as to stand off well from the body of the lace. Delphins, peacocks, and flower scrolls fill in the design. A handsome pillow-made flounce of Brussels lace (late 17th century) has a history, having been presented to Francois de Salignac de la Mothe Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray in 1695, by Madame de Maintenon.

HISTORIC TREASURES.

They must indeed all have histories, could we but read them, these fragile treasures some of which perhaps embody the work of a lifetime. It is a pity the patient workers had not the satisfaction of knowing that their work would endure for centuries, increasing in value in proportion to its age, I cannot conceive of a period in which women will dispense with lace. It bears, to my mind more than anything else, except pearls, the impress of a personality. Old lace must be aired, worn, and loved. Who can separate an old lady from her lace cap, even in imagination? Not only must a certain old lady wear a lace cap, but she must wear one composed of just her own old lace and no other. If she be of a majestic presence, point de Flandres, point d'Alencon, Spanish lace, with its stiff, geometrical patterns, and the heavy, raised corponnet or button-hole stitch outlining the design, or any of the heavier Italian laces will best suit her individual style. A child's quaintly serious face or a young girl's delicate oval will be enhanced by a collar with vandyked outline, whereas the same style of lace will only render a harsh outline more severe. The lovely Carrickmacross lace suits Irish faces wonderfully well, as is right and proper. I have a feeling that Chantilly is the most dangerous of all. The grande dame alone can wear it to perfection: it is essentially an aristocratic lace—fine, languishing, exclusive. Perhaps the most universally becoming are the fine Mechlin, Bruges, and Brussels laces; the most indispensable, the fine Valenciennes. I could not bear to see rose-point on an ugly woman, nor yet on too opulent a beauty; on the one it would be incongruous, on the other almost vulgar. For rose-point, with all its charm, has a latent worldliness which needs the counterbalance of a touch of sedateness or hauteur in its wearer. Honiton pillow-made lace of the 18th century so closely resembles Brussels that one may easily at the first glance mistake one for the other. The peculiar charm of Brussels lies perhaps in the apparent anomaly of its being almost paque and yet light and filmy at the same time.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

The storm in the Bay has apparently changed its course in an almost unprecedented manner and is this morning near Vizagapatam, but as no telegram has been received from Gopalpur, the exact position and intensity cannot be fixed. The rainfall has set in on the Orissa coast and decreased in Burma. Tavoy and Maymyo had one inch; False Point, one and a half; and Cuttack one. The humidity still remains low over the Deccan.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely to extend into the North-East of the Peninsula.

Earthquake report—A slight local shock of earthquake was felt and recorded in Simla this morning at 3 hours 38mins.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature continues to rise and is to-day in large excess at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud persist in the east. Humidity has increased and is now normal over the whole division. Day temperature has risen and is in excess at Cawnpore; night temperature is normal everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper in Sind, while it contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature has risen and is in excess in Upper Sind and parts of Rajputana; night temperature is considerably high at most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies continue lightly or moderately clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar. The air is damper almost everywhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day and defect during night at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain lightly or moderately clouded almost everywhere. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature has fallen slightly and is now normal; night temperature continues to fall and is much below it at most places.

The Konkan.—Light cloud has appeared over Bombay and skies remain partially clouded everywhere except at Ratnagiri. Humidity has increased slightly in the north but continues generally normal Maximum temperature is normal; minimum temperature is in defect at most places.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light cloud persists in parts of the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Humidity is in very large defect at most places. Temperature during day remains in excess at Bijapur and Hyderabad; while during night it is generally low.

General Remarks.—Very light precipitation occurred at Colombo where sea is reported to be moderate. The barometer continues to fall on the Coromandel Coast and also in Mysore and pressure is now relatively low in the south-east of the Central Provinces and east Hyderabad and also on the Coromandel Coast. Cloud has increased on the north Madras Coast. The disturbed weather conditions in the Bay seem to be moving further westwards.

Weather continues fine everywhere except in the south-east.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE report that a change is to be made in the post of British Consul-General in Berlin, and that Dr. von Schwabach is to be succeeded by Mr. Harry Boyle, now Consul and Oriental Secretary to the British Diplomatic Agency in Cairo, is confirmed.

BY THE WAY.

A FAMOUS MOTHER OF PURITANS.

St. Catharine's College, commonly called "Cats," is of respectable antiquity, having been founded about 1473 by Dr. Woodlark, an otherwise obscure Provost of King's College. It possesses an admirable Queen Anne chapel; but the remaining buildings are of rather commonplace Jacobean and Georgian architecture. This little foundation has produced an astonishing array of theologians, mainly of Puritan proclivities; and probably for that reason has been periodically torn by internal dissensions. Being poor, and what Old Fuller termed "town-cramped," St. Catharine's would a few years ago have been reabsorbed by King's College but for the opposition of the late Master, Dr. Robinson.

THE NEW MASTER OF ST. CATHARINE'S.

Dr. C. H. Johns, the learned Assyriologist, who has just been elected Master of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, is a son of the late Rev. Walter Pascone Johns, to whom he dedicated his "Assyran Doomsday Book." Although best known as the Cambridge analogue of Professor Sayce at Oxford, the new Master's intellectual activities are by no means confined to cuneiform inscriptions. He is an accomplished naturalist, a virtuoso appreciated by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, a theologian of courageous originality, and the possessor of a pleasant vein of humour.

DR. COOK AND THE "SCHOOL YELL."

The cablegrams informed us at the time that Dr. Cook wore a wreath of white flowers around his neck as he sailed up New York Harbour. It is only now that we learn, through the American papers, that he had to endure the even severer ordeal of a "school yell." As the parade passed through Brooklyn hundreds of children, stationed along the line of march, chanted these words—and letters—to an improvised tune:

Cook, Cook, Dr. Cook,
V-I-C-T-O-R-Y!
We believe in Dr. Cook,
Victory!

A DETECTIVE'S "CONFESSIONS."

It was stated the other day that Mr. Bennet Burleigh is to write his reminiscences of war. It now appears (writes a correspondent) that a distinguished member of the detective service, ex-Inspector Melville, M.V.O., has received a flattering offer to write his autobiography for a well-known publishing house. Mr. Melville, who has so often had the Royalties under his watchful care, will thus participate in "royalties" of another description. He has at various times been decorated by nearly all the ruling monarchs of Europe, and not the least conspicuous of his many fine "coups" was his sensational arrest, on a London railway station, of the principal in the Rue Ravachol murders. Inspector Melville is a keen politician and a good National Liberal.

"WHY PREACHERS ARE NOT GIANTS."

Dr. C. F. Aked, formerly of Liverpool and now pastor of a church in New York supported by at least one prominent millionaire, contributes an article to the October "Delineator" on "What is the Matter with the Churches?" His view is that a superior quality of men in the pulpit is needed, and that the way to get that is to pay better stipends. "The nearest, the most important single reform to be attempted by the religious people of this country," he says, "is to double the salary of every preacher upon the Continent. The Churches," he adds, "get just as good preaching as they are entitled to for the money they pay." The preachers of to-day are not giants because, according to Dr. Aked, the Church will not pay for giants.

TO MAKE TIPS COMPULSORY.

While praiseworthy attempts are being made in London to minimise the tipping system, a movement has been started in Berlin, the "Throne" states, to make the custom compulsory. The cafe-waiters in the Kaiser's capital have formed themselves into a union with the object of legalising tipping. They have drawn up a scale of tips, and passed resolutions to enforce it. If the order a customer gives in a restaurant amounts to three shillings he will be expected to tip the waiter to the tune of twelve per cent. If the order is over three shillings, the "kellner" will be content with a tip of ten per cent. In the larger restaurants the waiter will be satisfied with a modest eight per cent. tip if the bill amounts to £5. The restaurant-keepers protest against this tariff of tips, which they consider will interfere with their business. But the waiters refuse to give way.

BISHOPS ON CHURCH WHIST DRIVES.

Whist-drives are now a common method of raising money in many churches, and the Sunday Strand has been consulting representative Bishops on the point. They are practically unanimous in condemnation. The Bishop of Southwell "dislikes intensely this means of raising money," while the Bishop of Southwark is "strongly against whist-drives for the purpose." The Bishop of Bath and Wells thinks this "an absolutely and entirely improper method of getting money for God's work," and Bishop Montgomery says "that his society—the S. P. G.—has declined to accept money raised by this means." The Archbishop of York more cautiously "on general principles rather deprecates the practice," but the Bishop of Wakefield declares that "the sanctioning of whist-drives would be detrimental to the highest interests of Church life." The Bishop of St. Albans "could not use the proceeds of whist-drives for any kind of spiritual work," and the Bishop of Ripon also expresses his distinct disapproval.

A HISTORY ON A POSTCARD.

One of our French contemporaries tells of a writing feat which has been accomplished by a young Italian in New York. On the back of a postcard he wrote a history of Montenegro. He managed to find room for 1,900 words in all; and, notwithstanding the smallness of the writing each word was perfectly legible and easily read. The unique missive was addressed, it seems to the Queen of Italy, by which act the writer paid her a graceful compliment, she being a daughter of the reigning Prince of Montenegro. Her Majesty, no doubt was highly gratified to receive such an unusual communication through the post, and it will probably be given a place among her curios.

THE OYSTER'S CONSTITUENTS.

That the soundest medical opinion is favourable to the oyster is shown by an extract given by Mr. Pankow from the "Lancet." We are also assured that "oysters are one of the most quickly assimilated and most easily digested of all foods, and in one essential they excel all others. Containing as they do a large proportion of organic phosphorus, which is the main element of brain and nerves, they form the very finest food for the brain." They are said to have been very effectual in "steming the onslaught" of influenza. If there has been an objection to their use at times, it has been invariably, we are assured, because of the uncertainty of their quality, and never because of any doubt as to their wholesomeness and value. Oysters, of course, should be eaten only when of good condition and freshly opened.

"THE MOLLUSC PARAMOUNT."

This is the title of an interesting little book full of information about oysters, the author and publisher being Mr. F. H. E. Pankow, of 21, Hanover-street, W. The oyster scare in England seven years ago did much, it seems, to prejudice the oyster industry. But it had the effect of purifying the trade, and it is expected that a considerable improvement will be the result. That there is room for improvement can be gathered from the fact that, despite the acknowledged superiority of English oyster-beds, a mere £500,000 represents the annual amount expended on oysters in Great Britain, whilst France is responsible for an outlay of £750,000, and the United States for £2,500,000.

OYSTER VARIETIES.

Oysters are to be found in nearly all parts of the world, and to the naturalist certainly no less than one hundred varieties are known. They vary in shape, in flavour, and in colour. Some are brown, others almost black. The "Marennes," the favourites of the French people, are green, whereas English "Natives" are, when in good condition, creamy white. As to size they differ considerably, and among those which serve as human food the "New Zealanders" and the "Portuguese" are perhaps the largest. The "Button" oyster has the peculiarity of growing smaller after reaching a certain age. Of all these different species, however, only about eight may be included as among gastronomical delicacies. The little book has much else that is interesting and instructive about the oyster, and contains a number of illustrations.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A POPULAR M.P.

Among the many M.P.'s who are taking a keen interest in aviation is Mr. Wilfrid Ashley, who offered £500 for competition at the Blackpool aviation meeting. Mr. Ashley is Unionist Member for this popular seaside resort, and naturally takes especial interest in the meeting. Mr. Ashley comes of a political stock, his father having been a well-known Parliamentarian, while his grandfather was the famous Earl of Shaftesbury. Mr. Ashley is noted in the House of Commons for his predilection for asking questions of Ministers. He takes his political duties very seriously, and always arouses great interest whenever he speaks. Mr. Ashley was born in 1867, and is an old Harrovian. He has travelled a good deal, and has a wonderful knowledge of men and affairs. He is married to a daughter of Sir Ernest Cassel, a lady noted for her great charm; and, not long ago, she and her husband entertained the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to dinner at their town house in Bruton Street.

LORD ANCASTER.

An interesting birthday at the close of last month was that of Lord Ancaster, Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England. He is a landowner on a large scale, and is very popular among his tenantry. In spite of his seventy-nine years, Lord Ancaster still takes an active interest in philanthropic enterprises, and, as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has done much excellent work. As a sportsman, Lord Ancaster has achieved much his favourite recreation being coaching. For many years his fine team of black horses was one of the features of the meetings of the Four-in-Hand Club.

MANY NAMES.

Few peers have changed their names as often as has Lord Ancaster. Originally he was plain Mr. Gilbert Heathcote, and when quite a young man he succeeded his father as second Lord Aveland. Many years later, on the death of his mother, he became Lord Willoughby de Eresby, and in 1892 he was created first Earl of Ancaster. One of his lordship's ancestors was Lord Mayor of London in 1711.

MR. WALTER LONG.

Mr. Walter Long, who has been making so many political speeches lately, will go down to posterity as the man who rid this country of hydrophobia by his famous muzzling order. At the time this met with a good deal of opposition, but events proved its wisdom, and the result was that rabies was practically stamped out. Mr. Long has held many high positions in his time, having been President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board and Chief Secretary for Ireland. He is a firstrate sportsman, and a landowner on a large scale. An amusing story has been told concerning the late Lord Salisbury's poor memory for faces. One day Mr. Long met the late Premier out walking with a bishop. Mr. Long saluted them, and the bishop nodded back, but Lord Salisbury turned to the latter and said: "Who is your jovial friend?" "Well, my lord," answered the bishop, greatly astonished "I should have thought you would have known Mr. Walter Long seeing that he is a member of your own Cabinet."

THE TALLEST JUDGE.

Mr, Justice Pickford, who has gone to Brussels as a representative of the Government at the Conference on the Unification of Maritime Law, first distinguished himself as a Junior to Sir Charles Russell in the defence of Mrs. Maybrick. He has had a wonderfully wide experience, especially in commercial and shipping litigation, and his masterly handling of the British case in the North Sea. Inquiry will long be remembered. He is one of the talle men at the Bar, standing quite six feet high, and his manner is as commanding as his inches are great.

A NOVELIST OF NOTE.

"It Never Can Happen Again," the title of Mr. William de Morgan's forthcoming new book, is a remainder that Mr. de Morgan has a liking for quaint titles as witness his "Alice or Short" and "Somehow good." Mr. de Morgan's career as a novelist is an encouragement for the faint-hearted, who see the years go by and fear that if you would write well you must write young. He was sixty seven before he published a novel, and he has written one a year since, all of which have been warmly received by the public. Mr. de Morgan, above all really comes from a race of mathematicians and actuaries.

A MATHEMATICAL FAMILY.

His father was the famous Augustus de Morgan, whose mathematical works are still highly esteemed. But it is not so well-known that his maternal grandfather, William Frend, who was expelled from Cambridge for heretical opinions, was second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman. Going further back, his great, great grandfather James Dodson, was mathematical master at Christ's Hospital, and the author of "The Anti-Logarithmic Canon." For some reason or another he was never much spoken of by his descendants, for when Augustus de Morgan asked one of his aunts who James Dodson was, she replied "we never cry stale fish." Mr. William de Morgan began, it is said, to write with a complete ignorance of the works of living writers of fiction. But there must have been in his blood an inclination towards this branch of letters. His father had an insatiable appetite for reading novels, and would sit up half the night over them.

MR. ROCKEFELLER AS POET.

Mr. Rockefeller, the great oil magnate, is the latest commercial genius to turn his talents to poetry. Addressing a class of schoolboys a few weeks ago at Cleveland, Mr. Rockefeller gave them the following advice in verse, which, he said, was his own composition:

A wise old owl sat on an oak,
The more he saw, the less he spoke;
The more he spoke, the less he heard.
Why can't you be like that wise old bird?

EXIT "PONY" MOORE.

One of the most prominent personalities of the entertaining world has just passed away in the person of the late George Washington Moore, christened "Washington" because he was born on that truthful celebrity's birthday, and called "Pony," because once, when attached to a circus in New York, he rode a pony down Broadway. One of the greatest personalities of the Victorian Era in the Minstrel World, he—with the late Charles Bernard and the late Mr. Christy—was responsible in early Victorian times for inventing what was known as the "Christy Minstrels."

CHARLES BERNARD.

Charles Bernard, who was a tenor in his own burnt-cork troupe, and afterwards perambulated the provinces in an English Touring Opera Company, was one of the first managers to start killing the Stock Season by purchasing theatres and companies. He possessed three "Cloches de Corneville" companies, and many others, when he left the Christy Minstrel business. "Pony" Moore's association with Mr. Frederick Burgess at the now demolished St. James's Hall, which became the "Moore and Burgess Minstrels" existed until about fifteen years ago when its esoteric personalities were swallowed up by the Limited Liability Company fever. The personal interest thus departed, and the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, whose proud boast it was that they "never played out of London" went into provinces and lost that permanent individuality in Piccadilly which was half their success.

THEIR BALLAD REPERTOIRE.

To look back on the class of song which was sung one can hardly forget the great success of:

George, tell me if you love me,
George do you love me still?
If you don't kiss me twice in the very same place,
I'll go myself and kill, I will.

sung by the inimitable corner man "Pony" himself. "We Never Speak as We Pass By," and "Silver Threads Among the Gold," and thousands of other wholesome popular ditties, all were introduced to their vogue by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels who shared with the "Mohawks" at Islington (who have also since been swallowed up by the up-to-date music-hall) the principal monopoly in that class of minstrelsy. On every 4th of July Moore used to have an American Independence celebration soiree at the St. James's Hall and later on at his house in St. John's Wood, to which he used to invite everybody who was anybody in the Bohemian world. Some of his quips, cranks, and sayings will be handed down to posterity as a rough sort of Bohemian humour. He had four beautiful daughters, one of whom married the late Mr. Fred Vokes of the celebrated Vokes family. The second married Mr. Eugene Stratton, the famous comedian, whom his father-in-law first introduced to the English public, the third married Mr. Charles Mitchell, the Ex-champion pugilist, and the fourth a Mr. Rackstraw.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th October.

673 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

Drills for the Week.

The Range Takers and Gun Layers will parade at the pier head Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 30th instant, at 5 p.m. to proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Instructions:—

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

675 PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are ordered in No. 4 Company Ahmedabad.

R. Honnor to be Coy. Qr.-Master Sergt.
Corpl. J. Taylor to be Sergeant.
Corpl. D. W. Thornley, to be Sergeant.
C. Knowles, to be Corporals.
C. Marsden, to be Corporals.
L. V. Carrol, to be Corporals.

To be Bombardiers W. F. Hunter, A. G. Shorrock, H. A. Hardwick, and P. Smith.

To be acting Bombardiers M. Coady, C. L. Tickner, J. Duckett, and J. Thornber.

676 STRENGTH.

The following Member having resined is struck off the Strength of the Corps Gr. S. Tonge.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 28th October.

458.—Detail for the week ending 30th instant.

To-day Thursday 28th instant.—"A" Coy. Parade at the Town Customs House at 5-30 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 29th inst.—All Recruits of the Current Season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

459.—Parade.—It is notified for information that the parade ordered for "F" Coy. to-day Thursday the 28th instant is cancelled.

460.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

Friday 29th
Saturday 30th

461.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6578 Vol. K. A. Hilaly, "F" Coy. from 28th October to 30th November 1909.

462.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Company as follows:—

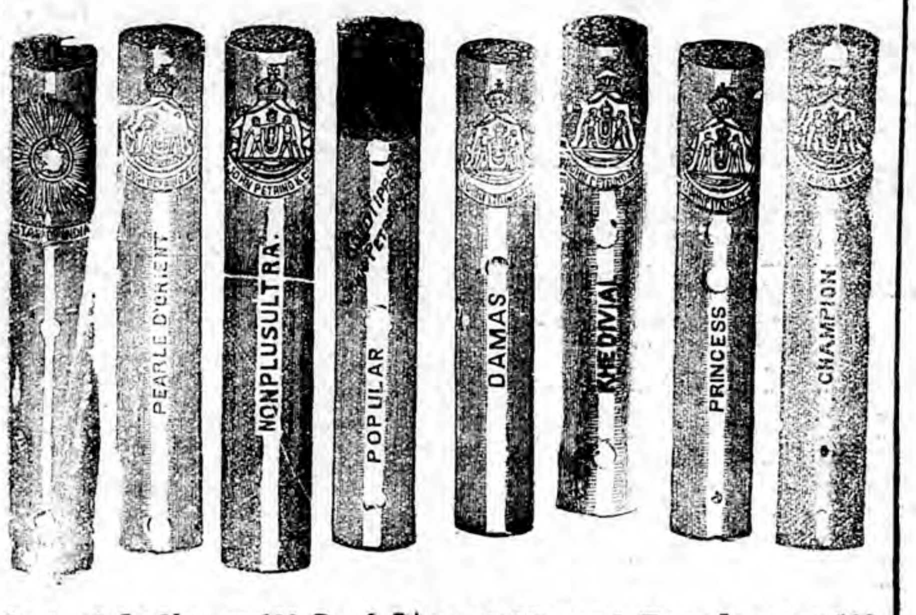
No. 6781 Vol G. I. Misquitta, "F" Coy. No. 6782 Vol. R. Innes, "H" Coy.

No. 6783 Cadet, T. T. G. Race. No. 6784 Cadet, R. H. Muir. No. 6785 Cadet, V. W. P. Kelly. No. 6786 Cadet, A. Vorhaid. No. 6787 Cadet, D. Nissin. "K" Company.

463.—Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "H" Coy with effect from this date:—

No. 6782 Vol. R. Innes, to be Color Sergeant, vice Luxa.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.



HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

Star of India	per 100 Rs.	4-0
Princess	"	3-0
Pearled' Orient,	"	3-4
Damas	"	2-4
Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100. Rs.	2-8
Non Plus Ultra	... "	2-8
Khedivial	... "	2-0
Champion	... "	1-8

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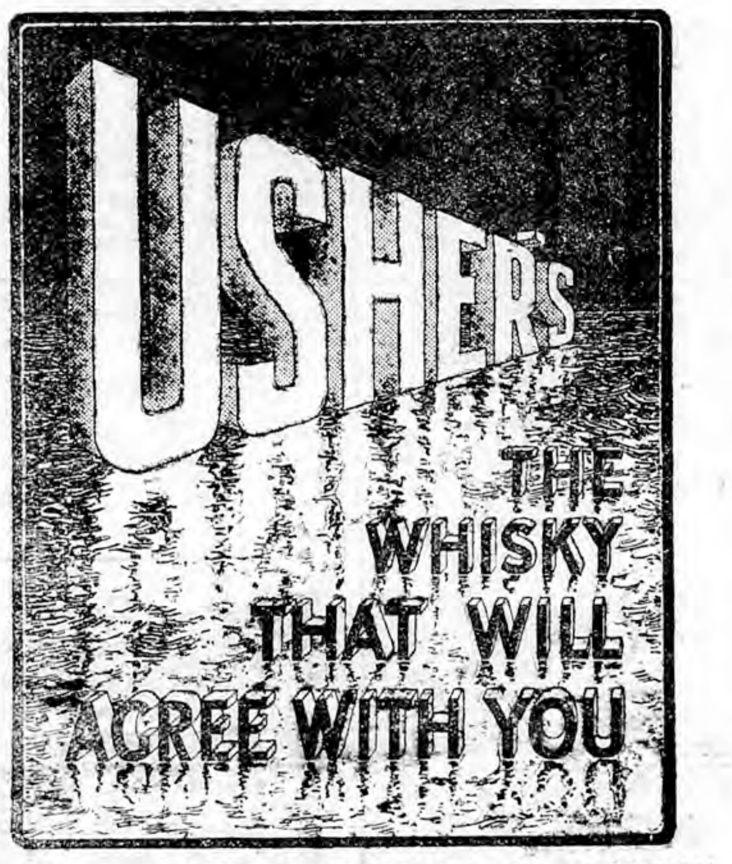

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In less than twenty minutes you will have relief. Permanent relief, too, because Trezo Tablets go at the seat of the trouble and correct headaches in a natural way.

Trezo Tablets do not contain any poisonous or narcotic drugs. They do not contain Antifibrin, Antipyrin, Chloral, Morphine, and they may be given in all cases. We know they may be given where Headache Powders, Pills or Wafers would cause trouble instead of working a cure.

Trezo Tablets are equally useful in Neuralgia, Hemicrania, and nerve pains. Of all Chemists at 12 annas per bottle. Refuse substitutes.

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If you are run down try Waterbury's Metabolized Cod Liver Oil Compound. It contains pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil (rendered odorless and digestive by special process). Malt Extract Hypophosphites, Glycerine, Creosote and Guaiacol. It is very palatable and easy of digestion. Good for children and invalids. Accept Waterbury's only. Of all Chemists.

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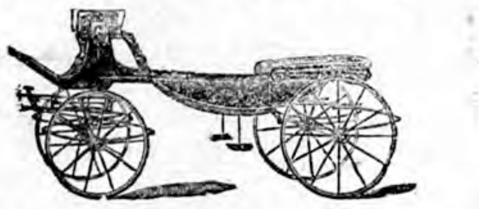

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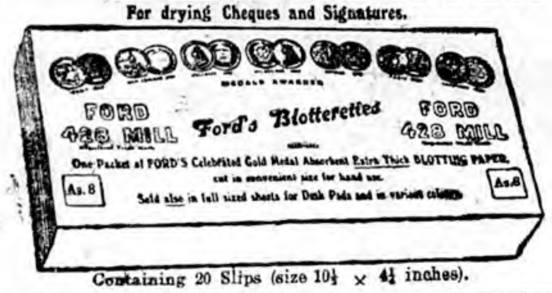
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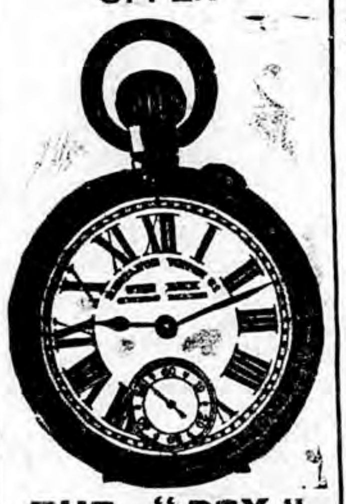

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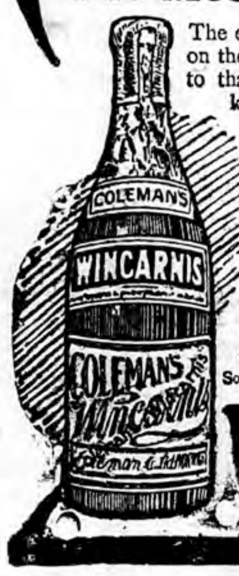

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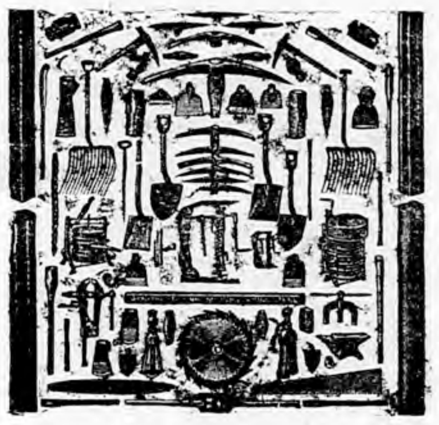

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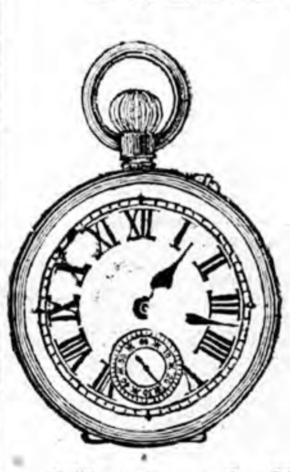

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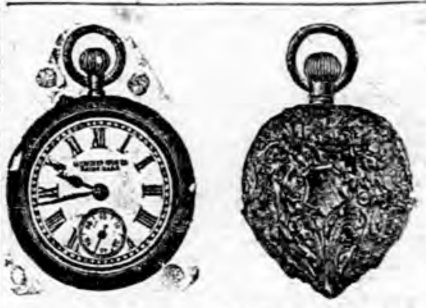

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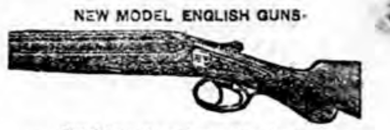

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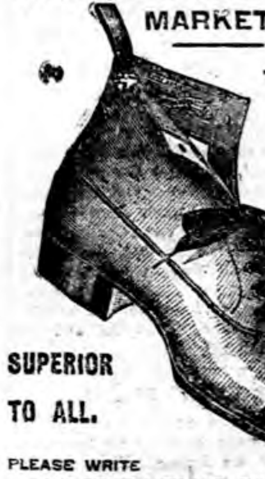

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
SUPPLEMENT.
BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN UNITED PROVINCES.

Sir John Hewett's Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROORKEE, October 27.

The main points in the Technical education scheme for the United Provinces as announced by Sir John Hewett as likely to be taken up are these :—

The Lucknow Industrial School to be improved and others established at Gorakhpur and Cawnpore; the Gorakhpur school is likely soon to open; Cawnpore school is not yet taken up. Four small demonstration stations of handloom weaving have been opened including one for wool at Almora art central experimental weaving station under an European expert is to be opened at Benares which will include also a silk weaving school, a school of industrial design at Lucknow and a carpentry school at Bareilly being provided. In the higher portion are included proposals for a technological institute in two parts, engineering at Rurki and Industrial at Cawnpore. The proposals for Cawnpore are reserved for further consideration. The scheme for Rurki includes an addition of chairs for Mechanical and Electrical engineering and eventually for practical also. The Government of India an unable to assist at present in the funds. The provincial Government will therefore go on with the scheme as far as finances allow hoping to get assistance later. The Rurki plans involve buildings, but a mechanical engineering Professor can be accommodated at once and application has been made for his appointment.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTH INDIA.

Amalgamation Advocated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October 27.

According to the *Hindu* the Madras Chamber of Commerce advocates the amalgamation of railways in this Presidency in one great combined system and will bring the matter before the Viceroy in her approaching visit to Madras. The Chamber adduces the parallel of the North-Western Railway to prove the success of such an amalgamation. In view of the falling in of the South Indian Railway contract next year has suggested that the South Indian and the Madras Southern Mahratha Railways should be worked as one system, in other words, that the agreement with the South Indian Railway should not be renewed. It does not appear to be suggested in which Company's hands, the combined system is to be allowed to work, but as the present M. S. M. Railway Company have current running agreements as regards the lines now with them, the inference is that to the latter Company should be handed over the working of the entire Railway system in South India. The *Hindu* opposes the amalgamation, but if introduced as between the South Indian Railway and South Mahratta Railway administrations the public will unhesitatingly prefer the former whose management and administration in spite of defects are so far most successful in railway working in South India.

The name of the Duke of Marlborough who was born at Simla in 1871 has now begun to be mentioned amongst those of the numerous possible successors to Lord Minto.

Mr. Coggwell, Controller of Printing to the Government of India, returns from furlough this week and resumes his post.

INDIAN NEWS AND NOTES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE AT BURDWAN.

CALCUTTA, October 27.

At the Political Conference held this morning at Burdwan, Mr. Sujat Ali Beg, Consul for Persia, delivered a long speech as president.

He was glad he had to take part in a movement which had as its object the promotion of Mahomedan interests in the country. He hoped that the delegates assembled would conduct affairs in a dignified way which would demonstrate moderation and loyalty. He enumerated the objects of the political conference which among others would safeguard the interests of Mahomedans in the political tug-of-war at the present moment, to develop the economic condition of the country, to obliterate all differences in the community and determine the lines of future action. The President then detailed the result obtained by agitation through the medium of the National Congress. He paid a tribute to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to whom more than any one else was due the great reawakening in Bengal since the last Congress was held in the capital city of India. He admitted that there had been developments in ideas and action and unrest prevails in the province. He said "Government is taking repressive measures to stamp out anarchism which is an abominable element of disturbance in this land of peace and tranquillity." He eulogised the Government for adopting a statesmanlike policy in granting constitutional reforms. It is a healthy sign, he said, that the people themselves are trying to spread education on national lines and start colleges and schools on a national basis. Referring to the attitude of Mahomedans towards the Congress the President said Musalmans as a body did not join the Congress in spite of great efforts which were made to make them do so. The famous Parsi and Hindu leaders, great Indian statesmen, characterised by their depth of views, broad sympathies and concliatory policy, such as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, late Mr. W. C. Banerje, Mr. Wacha and Dr. Rash-Behari Ghose, have forcibly showed that the Congress deals with rights and interests which are common and national in character and matters in which all the people of India are equally concerned. The President then dealt with the economic development of the country. Referring to the Swadeshi movement he said: "The true Swadeshi movement is an economic movement which all true leaders of the country should foster and encourage. But this movement should not be confounded and mixed up with the boycott movement. The former is the result of the patriotism and scientific education while the latter is the outcome of a want of appreciation of the ideals of free trade. One is to be appreciated, the other to be altogether deprecated. It has been the cause of great trouble in Bengal and no true well-wisher of the country can approve of boycott." The President then touched on various subjects of Mahomedan interests such as female education, technical education, social reforms and others among his community. He then discussed all the details with regard to the Council reforms and coming to the question of separate electorates for Mahomedans which he strongly advocated on the plea of his community being in the minority the President said "the attitude of the Hindus in this connection is eminently calculated to make Mahomedans suspicious of their real intention." The President then referred to the deplorable conditions of Indians in South Africa and strongly urged for better treatment of his fellow-countrymen. He thanked the people of Bombay for taking the initiative of the protest in this matter. Concluding he exhorted his hearers to be steady and earnest to obliterate personal prejudices and motives, to sink all differences and work for the amelioration of their common interests.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

ALLAHABAD, October 27.

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" on the new regime in Persia. There is a lull at present in the political atmosphere at Teheren, a fews days before the end of the month of Ramzan. It was believed that the Majlis would meet immediately after the Id festival. The internal affairs of Persia present more complex features with the progress of time. It is anticipated that the Government will meet with no little difficulty in collecting the outstanding revenue in Ispahan. The centre of interest at the present movement is Shiraz where it is reported things have been moving with surprising rapidity. The latest news is that Rasraled Dowleh, one of the leaders of Kawames, has been put under arrest by the new Governor and despatched to Teheran. Sasamed-ed-Dowleh, the new Governor, is leaving no stone unturned to restore peace in the province. Some of the robbers captured on the roads were summarily dealt with. Accounts from Tabriz show that great distress prevails among the people of that town. Hundreds have been rendered destitute and there is scarcity of food. The town is practically in ruins. The Sufferings of widows and orphans passes description. No steps have been taken by the wealthy people in other parts of Persia to alleviate their sufferings and appeals are to be made directly to them for funds.

LABOUR RECRUITING FOR ASSAM.

CALCUTTA, October 25.

The Government of Bengal have issued a long resolution on the reports on Inland Emigration under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901. It says that during the year under review the Government maintained a policy of encouraging genuine free recruitment through bona-fide garden sardars under Associations of recognised standing and probity. In the course of the resolution reference is made to the marked increase in the number of cases of illegal recruitment. There was a falling off in the receipts and an increase in the charges of the Inland labour transport fund during the year. They were Rs. 13,165 and Rs. 23,420 respectively against Rs. 16,918 and 20,872 in the previous year.

B. I. BOAT TO BE BROKEN UP.

KARACHI, October 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship "Scindia," now passing Lloyd's survey for further passenger service, lately made her last trip from Calcutta to Karachi with a cargo of coals. She has been sold here to a contractor, one Seth Adamji, to be broken up, the price paid being sixty-four thousand rupees. This is the first instance of a boat being so sold in Karachi, the markets being usually Bombay, Calcutta, or preferably Genoa. The "Scindia's" engines are in good working order, only the hull needing renovation. The owners, however, only sold in India, conditionally on the vessel being broken up.

THE KARACHI DURBAR.

KARACHI, October 27.

The annual Karachi District Durbar was held yesterday, by Mr. Mules, M. V. O., the retiring Collector, when the principal landowners and revenue officials met at the Kutcherry building, which was decoratad for the occasion. Numerous Affrinamas and Lungis were presented for good services, mainly rendered in connection with the floods of last year. The title of Khan Sahib, carrying exemption from provisions of the Arms Act, was specially conferred on Zemindar Wader Rahimdad, Khan Jakro of Sonda, in the Tatta Taluka, for extraordinary personal exertions in rescuing and providing food for some five hundred destitute villagers pending arrival of relief parties.

SIND OYSTER FISHERIES.

KARACHI, October 27.

Mr. J. Hornell, F.L.S., Expert of the Madras Fisheries Department, deputed by the Government to investigate concerning the preservation of oyster fisheries off Karachi and the Sind Coast, proceeds this evening on a visit to the various fishing grounds on the coast. Owing to indiscriminate fishing and absence of scientific cultivation of oyster beds, hitherto coupled with an increasing enormous inland demand, the Sind oyster industry has been threatened with ultimate extinction. Some expert attention may also possibly be given to the scientific treatment and development of pearl oysters fisheries off Karachi, a kindred important industry.

SEAMEN NOT TO BE DETAINED FOR DEBT.

KARACHI, October 27.

A droll incident occurred locally when some native tailors endeavoured to run in the crew of a vessel for debt. The Magistrate, however, held that seamen could not be detained, and the s.s. "Ben Nevis" proceeded. The Port Trust have finally expressed their opinion by cancelling the permits of the offending dhirgis to trade further on the port wharves.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

A Successful Opening.

The annual mounted sports of the Bombay Gymkhana opened very successfully at Marine Lines yesterday. Each of the seven events was well filled with entries, and in all of them a good proportion of the entrants appeared in the field. As the sports opened at the early hour of 4-30 there were not many spectators present when they commenced, but the seats after office hours were rapidly filled and long before the meeting ended there was quite a big gathering

The sports opened with tent-pegging in which about half of the seventeen riders who had entered, turned out. Four of them took two pegs out of the three, and eventually Mr. Grayburn was declared a deserved winner. The jumping competition on ponies was rather a poor event, for though there was quite a good number of starters, the general form was to say the least mediocre. Mr. Grayburn was again the winner. There was one small mishap when both Mr. A. K. Graham and his horse came down at the pole jump, but fortunately neither was hurt. The spiral race produced fourteen competitors, who ran in three heats, and of the five, who took part in the final run, Mr. A. K. Graham was an easy winner. The musical chairs, which followed, were won by Mr. W. L. Graham. In the Aunt Sally Race the competitors having ridden the full course had to pick up top-hats and bowler hats, put them on, and standing with their backs to their lady partners wait until their hats had been knocked off by the ladies with tennis balls before being allowed to ride back to the winning post. This was a most amusing event and was won by Captain and Mrs. Nash. Two matches in the Balaclava Melee were fought and the first produced quite an exciting finish, in which the Light Horse No. 1 team, left at the end with one man against two of the Garrison side, made a plucky fight. In the second match the Light Horse No. 2 team easily beat a Polo combination. The final event was a horse scurry handicap in which Mr. E. G. Pearson, riding "Bess" had an easy win by six lengths. The sports will be continued this afternoon.

Results :—

Tent-Pegging on Horses.—L. M. Grayburn 1, J. R. Reynolds, 2 and B. S. Carter 3.

Jumping Competition—Ponies.—L. M. Grayburn, 1, H. G. W. Meikle, 2, and W. H. H. Thomson 3.

Spiral Race.—A. K. Graham 1, H C Richmond 2, and Major Darley 3.

Musical Chairs.—W. L. Graham, 1, Captain Nash 2, and Major Pitman. 3.

"Aunt Sally".—Captain and Mrs. Nash, 1, B. Thomas and Mrs. Moberley 2.

Balaclava Melee :—Garrison team : (Major Darley, Captain Nash, H. C. Richmond and W. H. H. Thompson), beat Light Horse No. 1 team (E. G. Pearson, B. S. Carter, R. C. Lowndes and L. Savile); Light Horse No. 2 team (D. W. Wilson, R. A. Spence, A. E. Baird and L. M. Grayburn) easily beat the Polo team (W. L. Graham, A. K. Graham, A. S. A. Westropp and H. G. W. Meikle).

Horse Scurry Handicap :—E. G. Pearson's "Bess" (10 yds. start) 1; R. Denso's "Sir Walter" (25 yds) 2; B. Thomas' "War Cloud" (scr.) 3; H. S. Symon's "Golden Eagle" (scr.) 0, H. L. Richardson's "Fidelity" (10 yds) 0. Won by six lengths with three lengths between the second and third.

THE PROFESSIONAL RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Williams of Prince's Club, London, who lately won the Professional Racquet Championship of England, has challenged Jamsetjee, who has held the Professional Championship of the World since 1903, to play for the same. Under the conditions agreed upon before playing when Jamsetjee won in 1903 the matches must be played in England and therefore if Jamsetjee defends his title he must go to England for 2 or 3 months (probably next march).

As Jamsetjee, before accepting the challenge, must find out if he can raise the necessary money about Rs. 6,000 for his expenses and the stakes and as several players and others in Bombay have expressed their willingness to subscribe towards these, this notice is circulated with that object :—

Subscriptions should be forwarded to Mr. B. C. Reade, Honorary Secretary for Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Review of the Administration Report.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

MR. CRAWFORD'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. Arthur Crawford in which he stated that a new general market was now needed in Princess Street, that the Arthur Crawford Markets should be completed according to his own and Mr. Emerson's plan that it was his intention that the "annexe" should have an illuminated clock tower, not so lofty as at the main entrance, and that the Fire Engine Station in Doongri Cooly Street should be built on that spot with free quarters for Officers. He further protested against the demolition of the garden at the Markets and the construction in haphazard fashion of numerous unsightly sheds on the site; and asked whether it was not time that "the usual marble slab reciting the name of the Arthur Crawford Markets and the name of the Architect, and of the Contractors should be affixed in the entrance hall and the two "alto relievo" panels left undone by Mr. Lockwood Kipling should be fitted in their places." He stated further that if the Adamji Peerbhoy Market could be bought up at a fair price it should be the property of the Corporation. He forward copies his brochure on the Development of New Bombay.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation for disposal.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the review by the Standing Committee of the Administration report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. The following are extracts from the Report :—

The position of the Municipality as regard the principal sources of revenue is eminently satisfactory. With taxation at the same minimum rates as in the previous year, or, rather, despite small reductions in the rates for water supply, the year's accounts reveal a substantial rise in the annually growing revenue of the Municipality. The net result, no doubt, was already anticipated whilst framing the Budget for the year, a deficit, this deficit amounting to Rs. 3,44,078, was met from Surplus Cash Balance so that the year closed with a working cash balance of Rs. 23,13,438 against Rs. 26,12,566 with which it opened. If from this balance is eliminated a sum of Rs. 7,12,338 reserved for renewal of lapsed grants for the previous years the actual Surplus Cash Balance at the close of the year amounts to Rs. 16,01,099 against Rs. 16,09,327 at its commencement. The assets exceeded the liabilities by Rs. 2,01,15,564, aggregating Rs. 7,49,45,333 against Rs. 7,30,89,934 in the previous year. With this formidable balance in favour of the assets and the large reserve in the taxing capacity of the Municipality the financial stability of the Municipality is assured beyond question. One rather disconcerting feature, however, of the financial transactions for the past few years is the steady and substantial increase in expenditure. Attention was pointedly drawn last year to this matter by the Standing Committee while reviewing the Administration Report for the year 1907-08. It was pointed out that the expenditure had grown steadily from Rs. 74,96,969 in the year 1897-98 to Rs. 1,01,89,201 in the year 1907-08 and it was urged that the liberal policy of allowing the normal expenditure to trench upon the balances could no longer be pursued. The Chief Accountant rightly points out that the cycle when our income advanced with stationary rates of taxation faster than our expenditure is passed and that a period has established itself when increased taxation must be resorted to to meet the increasing needs of the City. The Standing Committee trust the rate-payers will not, after having enjoyed considerable relief for some years, grudge a slight enhancement in taxation which may be deemed necessary under present conditions.

Income.—During the year the General Tax continued to be levied at the minimum rate of per cent. and the Water Tax at 3 1-2 per 8 cent. Nevertheless there was an expansion of Rs. 3,96,723 in revenue which amounted to Rs. 1,02,86,048 against the record figure of Rs. 98,89,325 for the preceding year. The original Budget estimate of income was only Rs. 97,79,000. This was increased to Rs. 1,01,39,000 in the Revised Estimates with a view to providing for the expansion then anticipated, but even these final estimates were exceeded by Rs. 1,47,048. It is gratifying to notice that the material portion of this increase was contributed, as in the years previous, by the stable sources of revenue, the General Tax accounting for an increase of Rs. 1,81,025, the Halarknore Tax for Rs. 72,347 and the Water Tax for Rs. 55,358. There was also an increase of Rs. 49,965 in Wheel Tax which is accounted for by the recoveries of arrears and an increase of Rs. 1,22,411 in Miscellaneous Receipts due principally to the sale of Municipal land to the Port Trust in connection with the construction of the overbridge at Mazagon for the Harbour Branch Railway. Summing up the position in regard to all the sources of revenue the Chief Accountant computes the permanent expansion in the income of the Municipality during the year under review [illegible] 3-4 lakhs.

Incidence of Taxation.—With the increase in income the incidence of taxation per head naturally rose from Rs. 8-10-6 in 1907-08 to Rs. 8-[illegible]. The explanation for this increase in the inverse proportion of the rate of taxation is to be found in the general appreciation of the value of land in this City and improved methods of assessment.

Expenditure.—The normal expenditure increased to an unusual extent during the year. Over the already very heavy and unprecedented outlay of the previous year there was an extraordinary increase of Rs. 4,40,925, the total for the year being Rs. 1,06,30,126. The increase is due chifly to an extra outlay of about Rs. 1,83,000 on the Public Health Department and of Rs. 1,72,000 under Public Works Department and an increase of Rs.93,000 in respect of contribution to the City Improvement Trust. After taking all the factors into consideration the Chief Accountant estimates the permanent increase in expenditnre at Rs. 5,00,000. With an expansion in Income estimated at Rs. 3 3-4 lakhs only and an increase in Expenditure computed at Rs. 5 lakhs, not to mention the additional liabilities referred to in paragraph 6 of this Review, and with reserved balances already very heavily trenched upon and likely to be further depleted during the current year the Municipality has to face a situation that calls for a very careful adjustment of receipts and disbursements. No doubt, an increase of but one per cent. in the General Tax or revocation of reductions and remissions in respect of Town Duties will suffice to restore the equilibrium for the the next year Nevertheless at a stage when there is such a marked upward trend in the normal expenditure of the Municipality, due no doubt to the growing requirements of the City, the necessity for scrutinising with special jealousy all proposals for further increases cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Capital Debt.—During the year of report the 13 1-2 Lakhs Loan for the construction of quarters for the Halalkhores and Biggaries of the Health Department was raised and Rs. 1,09,463 were repaid towards the reduction of debt. The total capital debt of the Corporation increased in consequence from Rs. 5,07,82,403 to Rs. 5,20,22,938. Against this the total Sinking Fund Investments aggregated Rs. 85,31,185, leaving a net debt liability of Rs. 4,34,91.752.

Loan Works Expenditure.—The total outlay on Loan Works aggregated Rs. 16.84,141 against Rs. 9,88,024 in the year previous.

Plague Expenditure.—There was an increase of Rs. 27.811 in the expenditure on plague operations which amounted to Rs. 2.23.328 against Rs. 1,95,526 in the preceding year. The total outlay on plague measures from the commencement of operations to the close of the year under review amounted to Rs. 70,39,898. Towards this heavy expenditure Government contributed only Rs. 14 1-2 lakhs and it was hoped that the final appeal made by the Corporation to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for further relief would meet with a sympathetic response. The reply, however, is unfavourable and the entire burden will now have to be borne by the Municipality.

Assessment and Collection of Taxes.—With an increase of 1,819 in the number of properties on the Assessment Book from 57,498 to 59,317, there was a rise in the number of properties assessed for the General Tax from 46,248 in the year previous to 48,351, the number of properties exempted from the General Tax under Section 143 of the Municipal Act being 3,419 against 3,396 in the preceding year and the number of those exempted as being of insignificant value being reduced from 7,854 to 7,547. The year under review witnessed a further rise of over 23 lakhs in the rateable assessment of properties which amounted to Rs. 4,22,01,034 against Rs. 3,98,64,747. Opening with a gross assessment of 4,57,93,718 the year closed with an assessment of 4,68,75,766.

Inclusive of demands in respect of previous years aggregating Rs. 35,661, the total demand on account of property taxes amounted to Rs. 64,87,059, showing an increase of Rs. 3,14,615 over the demand for the previous year. Despite this increase the amount of drawback allowed during the year was Rs. 28,050 only against Rs. 38,760 in the year previous and Rs. 61,696 in the year 1906-07.

In the actual receipts from the General Tax an increase of Rs. 1,80,926 is recorded, the total for the year being Rs. 32,94,871 against Rs. 31,13,846 in the preceding year. The water charges (inclusive of compounded charges, water rate by meter measurement and other miscellaneous water works receipts) brought in Rs. 20,14,188 against Rs. 19,48,830.

There was an increase of Rs. 50,265 in the receipts from the Wheel Tax which amounted to Rs. 4,57,290, (exclusive of Rs. 22,566 realized from the right of collecting tolls at the Mahim and Sion Causeways) against Rs. 4.36,925 in the previous year. This increase is merely due to the recovery of sums withheld by the owners of Victorias in the previous year. Of the vehicles taxed during the year 379 were motor cars as against 281 in the year 1907-08 and 276 in 1906-07. The small number of motor cars taxed during the previous years did not fail to arrest the attention of the Standing Committee last year and a careful investigation was sugested. It is therefore satisfactory to notice an increase of a hundred cars recorded within one year. A revision in the schedule of taxes on vehicles was also suggested by the Committee with a view to the tax in respect of motor cars being adequately increased. This proposal has met with the acceptance of the Corporation and a report of a Committee of the Corporation on the subject is now before that Body, The Committee regret to notice a still further fall in the number of cycles taxed. From 1,369 in the year 1903-04 the number has gradually declined to 719 in the year of report, indicating clearly that whilst the question of abolishing the tax on these vehicles is pending before Government owners of cycles pay or do not pay the tax according to their will and pleasure.

The net revenue from town duties shows a slight advance of Rs. 7,638 over the preceding pear.

Public Works.—General Branch.—The new works carried out by the General Branch of the Executive Engineer's Department were mostly of a minor character and call for no special remarks. Out of 124 sanctioned new works 32 were not proceeded with at all for various reasons.

Water Works.—During the year the Water Works were maintained in a state of efficiency. The year witnessed the final completion of the Tulsi Tunnel Repair Works taken in hand ever since the year 1904.

The work of laying additional water mains in various parts of the City was continued during the year of report. 821 under-ground and 5,394 above-ground leaks and defects are reported to have been detected and remedied by the Special Branch of the Water Works Department.

Streets and Buildings.—3,827 building applications were received during the year, showing an increase of 665 over the number of applications received during the year previous. 364 notices were issued for the removal of unsafe buildings. Of these 316 were complied with, in 23 cases structures were removed by the Municipality, 24 cases were pending at the close of the year and in one case the Municipality was restrained by the High Court from pulling down what was considered to be a dangerous structure. There were 13 collapses of building resulting in the death of 8 persons and injury to 7.

Once again the Executive Engineer iterates the complaint that in a large nnmber of cases the Magistrates held that offence had been committed and yet did not inflict any penalty. Out of 463 cases decided in as many as 180 cases parties were warned and discharged.

The Standing Committee have already suggested that the High Coart may be moved to revise the decisions in a few typical cases. If however this suggestion is not deemed practicable an attempt may be made to elicit information as to the considerations that influence the Magistrate's decision in such cases.

The amount spent on repairs and maintenance of roads aggregated Rs. 5,02,748 against Rs. 4,47,139 in the preceeding year, 2,382,000 square feet of roads were treated with crude petroleum during the year at a cost of Rs. 25,580. It was urged in the Committee's Review of the Administration Report for the year 1907-08 that in criticising the condition of the roads one important fact ought not to have been lost sight of viz., that for some time past divers agencies, public and private, had been as it were vying with one another to dig up the roads as soon as repaired. This disturbance is reported to have continued during the year of report and although prompt measures are stated to have been taken to restore the roads to an efficient condition, the reasults were not wholly satisfactory. The public may however confidently look forward to a much better state of roads in the future. A special staff has been given to the Executive Engineer to look after the roads, the grant for maintenance has also been increased and now that the trunk mains for electric light and traction purposes and for telephones have been almost wholly laid it may be hoped that the City's throughfares will not be so heavily and so frequently disturb as in the past.

Tramways.—No tram rails were renewed during the year, nor were any extensions made.

Lighting.—For the lighting of the City 4,400 gas lamps and 1,831 kerosene oil lamps were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,79,410 and Rs. 48,777 respectively. A satisfactory feature of the report is the introduction of high power lamps of a variety of new types.

Plague Operations.—132 insanitary houses were inspected. Of these 112 were found to be capable of improvement whereas 20 were found to be hopelessly bad and action had to be taken from their demolition. 10 houses and sheds were demolished by the Municipality and 143 insanitary houses were brought down by the owners themselves in consequence of the improvement notices served on them. Overcrowding in houees was abated in 30 cases.

Health Department.—The number of births registered during the year was 20,166 against 19,535 in the year previous, giving a birth-rate of 20·62 per mille against 19·97. This, however, represents only the number of births actually registered, whereas several children born outside the City but forming the infantile population of Bombay have not been taken into account. In order to get at a true statement it is doubtless necessary to take cognizance of all those children who are born out of Bombay of mothers belonging to the City and who are brought to Bombay after birth. The Health Officer therefore rightly points out that in considering the strength of the total infant population note must be taken of several factors effecting the birth-rate, such as the changes in the marriage-rate, the changes in the women of conceptive ages in the population, the changes in the age constitution of the married female population, as also the migration of expectant mothers to their native land and their return to the City with their infants. Adapting the system followed by the Registrar-General of England and Wales he estimates the probable infant population of the City at 31,738.

Primary Education.—No new schools were opened during the year. There was however a rise of 848 in the attendance, the pupils attending the 102 schools having numbered 10,314 against 9,466 in the year previous. The number of aided schools increased from 103 to 112 with 11,138 pupils against 9,652 in the preceding year. There was consequently an increase in the grant in aid given to these schools which amounted to Rs. against Qs. 29,310 in the twelve months preceding. The year's accounts of the Committee show once again a deficit which amounted to Rs. 35,202 against Rs. 12,076 in the previous year. This deficit was not however unanticipated and was met from the balance of the School Fund. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2,19,686 against Rs. 2,29,058, whereas the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,33,134 to Rs 254,888, due principally to the payment of grain and plague allowances to teachers, to the employment of additional teachers and to increases in the rental paid for school premises. The School Building Scheme for which a sum of ten lakhs has been provided jointly by Government and the Corporation is progressing satisfactorily.

Conclusion.—In conclusion the Standing Committee congratulate the Commissioner, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., on his successful administration during another year.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Probable President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October 27.

The *Hindu* understands that Mr. H.A.B. Vernon, I. C. S., has been appointed President of the Corporation of Madras and will enter on his duties when relieved of his office as Private Secretary to the Governor by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell who is due on 3rd December next.

EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, October 27.

Simla was awakened at twelve minutes to four this morning by an earthquake lasting about fifteen seconds which shook the place up considerably, rousing most of the inhabitants but not otherwise doing any damage.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 27.

Most of the Government of India offices commence moving to Calcutta this week and will open there for business on the eighth of November. The full establishments, however, will not have assembled in most of the departments until the fifteenth.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Pilotage Statement :—

—	For weekending 15th Oct. 1909.	Total from 1st April to 15th Oct. 1909.	For weekending 15th Oct. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 25th Oct. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	16	576	21	586
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	26	589	17	578
Vessels transported	11	408	17	425
Vessels attended to	...	24	1	45
Vessels warped	3	27	...	11

An accident to Mr. A. Berriff of Simla is reported, he being thrown out of a cart in which he was driving with Mr. E. Goldstin, breaking his leg.

It is expected that in next year's railway programme the principal allotment of funds for construction proposes will be to the Southern Shan States, Itarsi Nagpur and Allahabad Rae Bareli lines.

The Hon'ble Rai Sunder Lal, Bahadur, C.I.E., has resigned the appointment of second Additional Judicis Commissioner of Oudh which he held substantively pro tem. It is understood that he would have been recommended to the Government of India for confirmation in that appointment had he been willing to continue in it.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a [illegible] and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, [illegible] sell it;